PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST
TWELVE PAGES
PRICE: [illegible] AGORA

[illegible] BEN-ZUR [illegible] LTD.
[illegible] TEL AVIV
London Associates
Ben-Zur Accepted [illegible]
Advice & Planning & [illegible]

[illegible] Published daily except on Saturday by The Palestine Post Ltd. [illegible] Registered at the G.P.O. [illegible] Editor: [illegible]
FRIDAY, JUNE [illegible] 1960
Vol. XXXVI, No. [illegible]

MRS. Meir, the Foreign Minister, is on a visit to the United States, and Mr. Ben-Gurion will start out for Paris shortly, both under rather different circumstances than had been envisaged when their trips were planned a few months ago.

DIPLOMACY

The Bonds Organization, to which Mrs. Meir will devote most of her time, has become the main instrument of American Jewry — and of wide sections of non-Jewish Americans — to help the development of Israel in a constructive manner, and Mrs. Meir's help will be invaluable in their campaign.

Even more crucial are the expected meetings with the top men in the State Department, with whom she is due to discuss not only general aspects of U.S.-Israel relations, but the future progress of certain understandings arrived at between Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Herter during the former's visit to Washington recently.

The difference is, of course, that Mrs. Meir had expected to arrive in America after the close of a Summit meeting. Even if few people expected that any great tangible progress would be made at the Paris talks, these should at least have served to crystallize the degree of detente that appeared — wrongly, as it proved — to have been achieved during Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the United States. Now, instead, the cards have been thrown back onto the table to be reshuffled. If there was any likelihood of a military stabilization in the Middle East as the result of a great-Power agreement, there is now no such prospect; indeed, the U.A.R. announced yesterday that they were due to receive a large new order of jet planes from Britain. Moscow radio has been busy persuading the Arab countries that Mr. Fulbright came here only in order to remind Israel of its duty to fight the imperialist battle in the Middle East, and we may well be standing at the beginning of a new re-armament spiral.

The Summit failure is interpreted by [illegible] as leaving us greater freedom of action than would a genuine agreement by the Powers to divide up Middle East interests, but that is a view that is both naive and shortsighted. No Summit agreement could have forced Israel to yield ground to Arab political demands, but it might have impressed on the Arab states that the Powers would prevent war. Real freedom of action for development in Israel can come only with such certainty and with the opportunity to relax military spending and preparedness.

Mr. Khrushchev clearly felt that the atmosphere of co-existence in practice did not enable him to obtain many concessions from the West as he had perhaps hoped, and that his own militarists, with a lowering China to back them up, where not yet prepared for a continuous stalemate. We are in for a new period of jockeying for places and positions of strength, and, in Washington at least, Mrs. Meir will have to meet the first wave of this new development head-on.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit, which should also have fallen in the relative doldrums of an after-Summit Paris, will [illegible] in a similar [illegible] with the additional [illegible] during the abortive meeting General de Gaulle proved himself a courageous and powerful statesman. While Eisenhower was forced to retire, confused and humiliated, before the violent Soviet verbal onslaught that he had brought down upon his head by accepting responsibility for the [illegible], de Gaulle remained as the one [illegible] still in a position to talk with both sides. Not since his election as President has his position been so strong [illegible]. It will be up to Mr. Ben-Gurion to discover in what way the stability of this country can benefit from de Gaulle's strength.

B-G Raps Goldmann Bid for Int'l Trial

The Prime Minister yesterday took Dr. Nahum Goldmann severely to task for publicly airing his view (in an interview with "Haboker") that Eichmann be tried by a bench presided over by an Israeli and comprising judges from all countries which the Nazis had occupied.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said, in a letter released by the Government Press Office: "Your proposal... was issued to the press and the world without your having brought it to the attention of the Government or the Minister of Justice, although—like everyone else in Israel—you were aware of the Government's decision to bring Eichmann to trial before an Israel court, and of the wish of the entire people of Israel that this should be done."

The letter concludes: "As a member of the Zionist Organization, I protest with all the force at my command against this action. As a member of the Government of Israel I will state my opinion and my conclusions at a meeting of the Cabinet."

Explaining why it is felt the trial must be before an Israel court, Mr. Ben-Gurion wrote:

"American journalists, who have not suffered from the Nazi atrocities, may be 'objective' and deny Israel's right to try one of the greatest of the Nazi murderers. But the calamity that the Nazis inflicted on the Jewish people... is a specific and unparalleled act—an act designed for the utter extermination of the entire Jewish people, which Hitler and his collaborators did not dare commit against any other people.

"It is therefore the duty of the State of Israel, the only sovereign authority in Jewry, to see that the whole of this story, in all its horror, is fully exposed, without in any way ignoring the Nazi regime's other crimes against humanity, but as a unique crime without precedent, unparalleled in the annals of mankind, and not as one particular crime out of many?...

"It is perhaps the first act of historic justice of this kind in human history that a small nation, beset by many foes,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Jewish Agency, in the informal atmosphere of the Mapai Central Committee, expressing his views on the future of the Zionist Movement. On the left, Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., who had opened the debate on the issue. Back to camera, Prime Minister Mr. Ben-Gurion. (Photo Hirlin-Yaron)

Mapai Approves Plan For Broadening Jewish Agency

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Central Committee last night resolved to support the "Goldmann Plan" for an enlarged Jewish Agency.

In adopting the resolution proposed two weeks ago by Mr. Moshe Sharett and amended by Mr. Ben-Gurion, the Committee meeting in effect went along with Dr. Goldmann in his view that the Zionist base must be broadened.

While the Committee spent the day debating whether there is a need for a Zionist organization, the question itself was decided only by a show of hands with no opposition vote called for.

The Ihud Ha'olami (Mapai) delegation to the Zionist Congress to convene in December were instructed to press for greater efforts in Hebrew education and immigration.

Wind Up Discussion

The resolution, as adopted, reaffirms the joint Cabinet-Jewish Agency statement of last week calling for the enlargement of the Zionist movement by the inclusion of Jewish organizations which accept, on the whole, the "Jerusalem Programme" of the Zionist Congress, and calls upon the Zionist Organization to [illegible] and [illegible] to fulfil her historic role.

Moves for amendments to the resolution will be discussed by the Mapai Secretariat, Mr. Yosef Almogi, M.K., the Party's Secretary-General, said that the entire question may be discussed again by a Mapai convention in the spring of 1961. (Report of the Ben-Gurion-Goldmann debate — Page Three.)

Reaffirms Statement

Winding up the discussions were Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K. Both maintained that the Zionist organization must continue.

Speaking for over an hour, Mr. Sharett said he believed that the Prime Minister was really a Zionist at heart. "Only a Zionist can speak as proudly, as Mr. Ben-Gurion does, of being a Jew," Mr. Sharett said.

Waves of immigration to Israel have always followed national disasters, Mr. Sharett said, declaring that very little has been done to attract immigrants from America, upon whom the same techniques used in mass immigration from less developed countries have been applied. Mr. Sharett also criticized the law excluding non-Israelis from Government service.

B-G and Goldmann — Page [illegible]

Argentina 'Sure,' But Lacks Proof

BUENOS AIRES (AP). — A high official source disclosed here on Thursday that the Argentine Government was convinced that Adolf Eichmann was kidnapped from Argentina by Israel agents, but that "thus far we lack any evidence to substantiate this."

He made the statement following Wednesday night's statement by Foreign Minister Diogenes Taboada, who announced he had asked the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Arieh Levavi, for full explanations on the Eichmann case.

Mr. Taboada said he requested the envoy to ask from the Israel Government "a concrete and official declaration in connection with this case."

"If Proved..."

He added: "I also told the Ambassador that if it is proved that an act violating international law and national laws was committed within Argentine territory, my Government will adopt measures in accordance with the nature of the case."

Mr. Taboada said that Argentina is carefully examining "every detail" of the reported kidnapping here of Adolf Eichmann.

The Argentine intelligence service was reported investigating the case — not only how and when Eichmann was spirited away, but also how he came here in the first place.

Informed sources said that if the Israel Government claimed ignorance of how and where Eichmann was caught by its agents, there was little Argentina could do. They added that it was a fact, beyond any doubt, that Eichmann was living in a Buenos Aires suburb up to May 11.

Israel to Deny Part In Kidnapping

POST Political Correspondent

Israel is expected to deny all reports that Israel security agents had been directly involved in the kidnapping of Adolf Eichmann in Argentine territory. A note verbale to that effect is likely to be submitted shortly to the Argentine Foreign Ministry by the Israel Ambassador in Buenos Aires, Mr. Arieh Levavi.

Top-level consultations are understood to have been held last night in Tel Aviv with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, who is now also Acting Foreign Minister. It is understood that Mr. Levavi, who is reported to have met on Wednesday with the Argentine Foreign Minister, has sent a detailed report to the Foreign Ministry and is awaiting instructions from Jerusalem.

The statements made by the Argentine Foreign Minister [illegible] Argentine Government official [illegible] appear to indicate that the Argentine would be satisfied with an official denial of the alleged reports concerning Eichmann's capture, thus avoiding further diplomatic repercussions.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, however, declined to comment on the reports that Mr. Levavi had been called to a meeting with the Argentine Foreign Minister to give an official Israel explanation regarding press reports that Eichmann had been apprehended by Israel agents in Argentine territory.

U.N. Council Ruling Applies to M-E

UNITED NATIONS. — Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary-General, made it clear yesterday that he regarded last week's Security Council resolution, urging all member states to help to ease tensions, to apply to the Middle East as well as to other areas.

Asked at his press conference if he considered the document covered in its scope "all areas of tension, such as the Middle East, Korea, and elsewhere," he said: "I regard it as having very general address indeed, that is to say, to cover every area to which the Security Council can appropriately direct itself."

The Secretary-General's statement raised the possibility that the resolution may be taken into consideration at the forthcoming meeting between him and the Israel Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, who is now visiting the U.S. (Reuter, INA)

(Leader — Column 2)

Germans Arrest Five Nazis

Five more West Germans have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in war crimes, the London "Daily Telegraph" reported from Coblenz yesterday.

The arrests are concerned with the detention of Georg Heuser, former chief of the Rhineland Palatinate Criminal Investigation Bureau, who was arrested last July on suspicion of leading an S.S. execution squad in Russia.

The Prosecutor-General at Kiel has meanwhile invited Heinrich Lienau, 77-year-old author from Flensburg, to give more details about his claim to have seen Martin Bormann, the Nazi leader, on June 28, 1945. Lienau says he saw Bormann in a goods train near Flensburg.

A planned meeting of European Neo-Fascist groups in Wiesbaden next Sunday has been called off because of "false allegations," according to Friedrich [illegible], former Hitler Youth leader and organizer of the gathering.

Poland is prepared to give West German authorities free access to all evidence of the activities of Nazi war criminals, the Director of the Central Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes said in Warsaw yesterday. (INA, Reuter, UPI)

150 Officers Said Arrested in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuter).—Unconfirmed reports circulating in Ankara last night said 150 officers have been arrested by the revolutionary regime of General Cemal Gursel. The reports gave no further details.

The Revolutionary Committee spokesman, Colonel Ertugrul Alatli, said that Army units are still searching for secret graves holding victims of the former regime. On Wednesday he said that bodies had been found in refrigeration chambers and common graves in Ankara and Istanbul.

Foreign Minister Selim Sarper said on Wednesday night that his country intended to play a more active role in the Middle East.

Addressing his first press conference in English, French and Turkish, Mr. Sarper added: "There is no intention of [illegible] in the affairs of our neighbours, but it means more active participation in the constructive affairs of the world."

N.Y. Stock Market

NEW YORK (AP). — The stock market advanced on Thursday. Trading again was very active. The market was mixed and active at the opening. It turned lower in the first hour, recovered around noon, and advanced throughout the afternoon.

By the close the market had scored its best gain since May 19 and was at its best level since April 19.

A rally by steels and motors led the advance. Chemicals, electrical equipments and non-ferrous metals joined the rise. Rails, airlines and drugs closed mixed. Aircrafts and petroleums were moderately lower, while some of the electronics were sharply lower.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Reuter reports from Buenos Aires that Klaus Eichmann, [illegible]-year-old son of Adolf Eichmann, has asked the Argentine police for protection for his 16-year-old [illegible] and baby son. Klaus, who lives in a [illegible] home in the Buenos Aires suburb of Olivos, [illegible] by the newspaper "La Razon" to have been brought up in the belief that his father was his "uncle," Ricardo Clement.

Nasser to Greece Next Sunday

CAIRO, (Reuter). — Abdel Nasser will leave Alexandria on Sunday on board the yacht Huriya for his three-day state and two-day private visit to Greece.

Nasser is due in Piraeus on Tuesday, and will later go to Yugoslavia, where he will meet President Tito on June 14.

Doctors Alerted As Tokyo Awaits Mass Protests

TOKYO (Reuter). — About 1,000 trade unionists and leftist students demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy and the home of the Prime Minister, Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, here yesterday against the revised U.S.-Japan security treaty, and police made plans to cope with a nation-wide protest planned for tomorrow.

The National Railway Office here has formed 32 medical teams consisting of about 80 doctors and nurses to treat possible injured tomorrow, while stand-by orders were sent to more than 300 private doctors.

There was no violence at yesterday's demonstration. Trade unionists plan walk-outs and strikes tomorrow in what is expected to be the largest anti-treaty demonstration yet held.

Today's Prelude

A prelude to the nation-wide strike is expected today, when the extreme leftist student group Zengakuren plans to mobilize about 20,000 students in front of the Diet (Parliament) and Mr. Kishi's residence, and later march to Tokyo's railway stations to support railway trade unionists who will be striking tomorrow.

The General Council of Japanese Trade Unionists (Sohyo) announced yesterday it would call on its 3.5 million members throughout Japan to walk out of their jobs and demonstrate against the treaty tomorrow. Railways, post offices and shops are expecting to be affected.

New Soviet Arms Plan, But Stymie on A-Tests

The Soviet Union in Moscow yesterday offered the West new disarmament proposals. Almost at the same time, its delegate in Geneva, at the three-power talks to ban nuclear tests, withdrew the underground nuclear research programme proposed by Russian experts earlier.

Details of the new Soviet disarmament proposals will be released only today. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other officials handed the new proposals to the U.S., British and French representatives, as well as to other countries with missions in the Soviet capital, in the form of an eight-page document.

It is understood the proposals are those which Mr. Nikita Khrushchev planned to put before last month's Paris Summit which ended in a fiasco. The Soviet leader is expected to present them personally at a press conference here today.

Talks Open Tuesday

(The 10-nation East-West disarmament conference which adjourned in deadlock toward the end of April, is to resume next Tuesday.)

The new Soviet proposals are understood to be still based on the Soviet conception of universal and complete disarmament, but to embody a number of new points to meet the West's criticism.

In particular they are understood to spell out in some detail proposals for control of disarmament — a point on which the West has said at Geneva that Russia has not been precise enough.

Meanwhile, in Geneva, Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate, told the three-power nuclear conference that Russia did not intend carrying out any underground test explosions of any sort — either nuclear, chemical or with conventional explosions.

No Necessity

It would therefore not be necessary for the Western powers to send any scientists to the Soviet Union, neither would there be any need for the installation of special equipment on Soviet territory.

A Western conference source said at the close of the one and three-quarter hour meeting that the Soviet statement left everything "in a state of considerable confusion... We don't see exactly where we go from here."

The Soviet delegate made his surprise statement after he had rejected the U.S. safeguards, put forward by Mr. James Wadsworth, that the proposed U.S. underground nuclear explosions would not be used for military purposes.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Wadsworth said that as the Soviet Union was planning a series of large underground chemical explosions it was only fair that Russia should give similar assurances that these explosions would in fact be of chemical and not nuclear devices.

Mr. Tsarapkin said he was "completely unable to understand" why the U.S. should ask for such safeguards and guarantees, since the Soviet Union had no intention of carrying out any explosions of any kind. (Reuter)

U-2 Pilot's Father Invited to USSR

WASHINGTON (AP). — The "Washington Post" said yesterday the father of Francis Powers, pilot of the U.S. U-2 spy-plane downed in Russia, is reported to have received an invitation from the Soviet authorities to visit his son.

The report said the father, Oliver Powers of Pound, Virginia, declined to comment on the report. He applied May 24 for a passport.

A State Department official is quoted as saying: "I'm not denying the report. I'm not saying anything one way or the other."

Egypt Said Shopping For British Jets

LONDON (Reuter).—A "Daily Herald" report yesterday said the United Arab Republic is considering the purchase of British fighter aircraft.

The newspaper claimed negotiations for 60 turbo-jet Hawker Hunters worth £[illegible] are "well advanced," and "Foreign Office permission to go ahead with the contract is being sought."

A Foreign Office spokesman declined comment on the report, saying it was official policy never to comment on reports, whether correct or wrong, about arms purchases.

FLN Launches Terror On Streets of Paris

By ISRAEL NEUMANN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The Moslem terrorist outrage within three days in the streets of Paris — resulting in three dead and two wounded — has caused increased concern that a new all-out effort is being made to terrorize the capital.

It is feared that the F.L.N.'s special organization has been ordered to undertake new forms of action "to carry the war to the enemy's capital." Security precautions have been tightened to meet any possible extension of the wave of terror.

Bar Kochba Needed Supplies From Ein Gedi, Yadin Finds

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Four more Bar Kochba letters now deciphered, bear out the hypothesis that they were written in the year before the defeat of the Jewish insurrection against the Romans, and that, only later, was this "archive" taken to the Nahal Hever cave, where it was recently discovered.

Prof. Yigael Yadin, whose Dead Sea expedition team found the letters, said this in Jerusalem yesterday in a lecture on the remaining four Aramaic and Hebrew papyri just opened and which he had subjected to a preliminary study. The President and Mrs. Ben Zvi, and Chief Rabbi Nissim were among the distinguished audience in the Hebrew University's Wise Auditorium.

The two most interesting letters were: a Hebrew order, addressed to the now familiar Yehonatan and Masabala, who are reprimanded by Bar Kochba for living comfortably at the expense of the Jewish people instead of helping their comrades-in-arms; and another, apparently written on the eve of the Succot festival, ordering a supply of the four species — palm, citron, myrtle and willow — to be brought to "the camp" by two donkeys.

According to Dr. Yadin's interpretation of these and other letters, the Jewish General Bar Kochba had his headquarters during this period outside Jerusalem, in "the camp" probably near Bethlehem.

The Hebrew letter, which indicated that Yehonatan and Masabala were then regional commanders at Ein Gedi, six

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

THE SUCCOT LETTER

From Shimon Bar Kosba to Yehuda Ben Menashe, to Kiryat Aroaya (the address). I sent you two donkeys for you to dispatch with two men to Yehonatan, and to Masabala, in order that they load and send to the camp, to your direction, palms (lulav) and citrons (ethrog)... you send others from your end to collect myrtle and willows... see that they are tithed, and send them to the camp. Peace with you.

Grownups are the funniest people...

Josi's mummy doesn't know why Josi won't eat.

I know why. She's the only mummy in [illegible] who still doesn't cook with the Meshek "Extra Oil"! Why is "Extra" tastier, better refined, healthier? How should I know? I'm only a baby. But my mummy knows. She says "Extra" is the only oil refined by the American "C.D." method. (Advt.)

... yes, I've tried, but... Ascot tastes better — is better!

ASCOT — THE FILTER CIGARETTE THAT REALLY SATISFIES

LETTERS ARE LETTERS BUT FACTS ARE FACTS

Now, as ever, there is NO BETTER OIL for cooking, frying and salads than

MEGED

It's a Shemen Product!

ONE FREE RECORD to each client

For the duration of our publicity campaign, i.e. until June 15, 1960, inclusive, every restitution recipient placing an order with us will receive one HED ARTZI gramophone record of his own choice, free of charge.

We are able to deliver you Grundig sound equipment, as well as Stenorette Dictaphones, office machines and typewriters, plus [illegible] of leading world manufacturers, Kenwood and [illegible] mixers, vacuum cleaners, cars and sundry electrical household appliances. Our agent will call on request.

Speedy delivery
Full factory guarantee
Own technical service

ELECTRONICS Ltd.
DUCE
Head Office [illegible]
[illegible]
Jerusalem: 8 Agrippas Way, Tel. [illegible]
Haifa: 30 Ratner [illegible], Tel. [illegible]
Afula: J. Sinai, Rehov Menahem.

The Expanding Economy and Government Encouragement Make Israel a Country of Unparalleled Investment Opportunities.

Your Initiative, Your Know-how and Your Capital can all be Profitably Invested.

For information, please call [illegible]

THE INVESTORS' LIAISON BUREAU

ZIM BUILDING, 27 ROTHSCHILD BLVD. TEL AVIV PHONE 63696

A telephone call will secure an appointment at your convenience.

Our son
JADON
will be Bar-Mitzvah
on Saturday, June 11, 1960 (Sivan [illegible])
All our friends are cordially invited to participate in the Service at 8 a.m. at the "Yeshurun" [illegible] Synagogue, Beit Hakerem. Reception at our home, [illegible] Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem, between [illegible] and [illegible] p.m.

Corry and Charles BOASSON

Kindly regard this as a personal invitation.

Tourists Save 40% at the [illegible]
Sisters
[illegible] Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Selection of [illegible]
ISRAEL KNITWEAR
Amer. Exp. Credit Cards.

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received the Chief Chaplain [illegible]

The President also received a delegation from the Jerusalem Journalists Association, who presented him with a copy of the book "The Gray and the Silver," by Beri Goralnick, the late Chairman of the Association.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Ya'acov Zerubavel, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Mr. Zerubavel's arrival in this country. Also present were Mr. Ber Zerubavel and his family.

•

The Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Yitzhak Nissim on Tuesday received Colonel Yehiel Eliachar, the Chairman of the American Technion Society, Mrs. Eliachar, and Mr. Hal Eliachar.

•

The Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Ernst Lemberger, yesterday visited Yad Vashem.

Crucial League Match in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Tomorrow's National League game at the Haifa Municipal Stadium may well decide this season's champions.

League leaders Petah Tikva Hapoel face Haifa Maccabi, and 10,000 fans can expect to see a very keen struggle. Haifa Maccabi, on its good days, can play the finest club football in Israel, not too surprising in view of its star-studded line-up — internationals Menchell, Amar and Almany, and talented players like Ben-Zvi, Shapira and Held. Petah Tikva Hapoel will be in fighting form knowing that a dropped point can mean loss of the championship, a feature before the last of the season. Stelmach, Nahari, Ratzabi and Haldi may be good enough to give Hapoel a narrow win on this occasion.

Challengers Tel Aviv Maccabi, level with Petah Tikva Hapoel on points, appear to have a far easier engagement against bottom-placed Ramat Gan Hapoel. Though Hapoel will be battling all out to avoid relegation, Maccabi looks good enough for two points.

Another needle match in this week-end's card is the clash between Jaffa Maccabi and Tel Aviv Betar, both on the 18 point mark in the relegation zone.

FIXTURES: National League: Beni Yehuda vs. Jerusalem Hapoel; Haifa Maccabi vs. Petah Tikva Hapoel; Netanya Maccabi vs. Haifa Hapoel; Petah Tikva Maccabi vs. Tel Aviv Hapoel; Jaffa Maccabi vs. Tel Aviv Betar; Ramat Gan Hapoel vs. Tel Aviv Maccabi.

Kremlin Ignores Pasternak Burial

MOSCOW (UPI). — Boris Pasternak went to his grave on Thursday as he had lived — loved by simple people and ignored by the Communist regime.

More than 1,000 weeping and silent persons attended the simple last rites for the author who rejected the Nobel Prize for Literature to live and die in a society that almost disowned him.

The Kremlin sent nobody to the funeral of the author of "Dr. Zhivago." But almost half the mourners were teenagers, students who probably never knew Pasternak.

Missing from the funeral procession were the Soviet literary leaders who denounced the novel "Dr. Zhivago" and the 1958 Nobel Prize for Literature which its author had to renounce in order to remain on the Russian soil he loved.

The procession made its way through silent crowds to the tiny cemetery which Pasternak picked as his last rest [illegible]

(Biography — Page 3)

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Air conditioned
Last Perfs. of FAUST
with GERHARD LARVES
Tomorrow, Sat., June 4
8.30 p.m.
LES PERICHOLE
[illegible]
by JACQUES OFFENBACH
Tues., June 7; Sat., June 11.
AIDA [illegible]
[illegible]
Tickets at the Box Office
10-1, 4-6 (Tel. [illegible])

VISITORS' GALLERY

U.S. Builder Talks Of Israel's 'Edifice Complex'

Mr. David Rose is a broad-shouldered, vigorous man of 68. He looks like a well-to-do housebuilder — and in fact his company has constructed more than 10,000 flats in New York alone. As a man who has been in the building field all his adult life, he has some incisive comments to make on many — but not all — of the public buildings going up in this country.

"Israel," he says, "suffers from an 'edifice complex'."

He refuses to pick out specific examples of grandiose buildings, merely adding that the new Technion buildings are a "good example of solid, honest building, without any pretentiousness, as is befitting a young and growing country." He is former President of the American Technion Society.

"But," Mr. Rose adds, "the Israelis are only partially to blame for their 'edifice complex.' Some of the original sin starts with the philanthropist donating the money. He wants to glorify himself. Nevertheless, the head of the institution getting the funds is also to blame. If he had a strong personality, he could resist the demand for grandeur in his buildings and use the money to further the purpose of the institution.

Moreover, the institution is forever after saddled with "high maintenance costs."

Mr. Rose himself has given "several hundred thousand dollars" to the Technion. When the Technion wanted to name a building after him, he refused, saying "name it after someone who needs glory. You can name a street after me; nobody wants streets."

Mr. Rose is one of Israel's very few "sabras" who does not know Hebrew. His mother came here in 1892 to visit her ailing mother. He was born here, and due to a variety of circumstances, including the death of his own mother who was buried on the Mt. of Olives — he was six years old before he returned to New York.

His most nostalgic memories of Jerusalem are of "one large medieval town patterned after Mea She'arim and of a field of brilliant red poppies." It was in 1949, when he returned for the first of a series of 15 visits, that he again saw the poppies and was sure that he had not just dreamed them.

He returned that year to build. He helped design 34 experimental flats made of adobe and rammed earth, as well as a 200-unit village, near Ra'anana, called Gan Hannah

DAVID ROSE

Leah Rose, after his mother. He is to be present at the dedication of the auditorium of the Alice Seligsberg School today (Friday), the construction of which was made possible by a contribution from his wife.

Mr. Rose believes that Israel should develop its own money-saving techniques of building. Five years ago, he financed a research competition at the Technion to devise a new spanning material to replace costly — and imported — steel and wood. The result: reinforced concrete beams. These beams would be impractical in a country which has plenty of steel and wood, but they are eminently suitable in Israel where concrete and labour are abundant. They save 60 per cent in foreign currency.

"This money-saving, practical approach is one of the things I revel in," he says.

As a frequent visitor, he is devoid of the perspective and "gushing enthusiasm" of the infrequent visitor. He believes "that the country is doing a remarkable job. Nevertheless, Israel should aim at economic self-sufficiency. When it reaches it, Israel will have arrived."

MACABEE DEAN

Want Rabbinate Elections Put Off

By [illegible]
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A further postponement of the previously deferred Chief Rabbinate elections has been proposed by National Religious Party ministers, it is learned.

The Ministerial Committee which earlier this week failed to reach agreement on the Government's four appointees to the eight-member elections committee is to hold another meeting on Sunday morning before the regular Cabinet meeting later in the day. According to a Cabinet decision, the Ministerial Committee was to have presented the four names to this Sunday's Cabinet meeting.

The N.R.P. Ministers, Dr. Yosef Burg and Mr. Moshe Shapira, had suggested at the Ministerial Committee meeting that the elections be postponed for another five months, but the proposal was not adopted. It is believed that Dr. Burg will propose a two month postponement at Sunday's committee meeting.

(Mr. Shapiro, who is not a member of this Committee but who was brought in as an "N.R.P. reinforcement," was due to leave today for the U.S.)

The previous five-month extension of the present Chief Rabbinate's tenure expires in the middle of July.

In seeking to put off the elections, the N.R.P. Ministers are believed to be playing for time in which to persuade Rabbi Joseph Soloveichik, of Boston, to stand for election as Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi. Mr. Shapiro is expected to call on Rabbi Soloveichik during his U.S. visit. Informed sources in Jerusalem, however, maintain that Mr. Shapiro's call will not further his purpose in view of Rabbi Soloveichik's wish to avoid party involvements. This emerged clearly from a meeting between the two last year, it was said.

Baseball Standings

NEW YORK (AP). — Major League baseball standings on Thursday morning were:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	.667	—
San Francisco	27	16	.628	1½
Milwaukee	17	16	.515	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	.512	[illegible]
Los Angeles	20	22	.476	8
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	.634	—
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	.514	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	.472	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	.400	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	.378	10

Canal Replaces River in Iraq

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — The Governor of Iraq's province of Diyala, near the Persian border, has opened a 40-kilometre canal which will irrigate 80,000 dunams, making the people of Khanaqin independent of the Alwand River waters diverted by Persia last year.

When Persia diverted the Alwand River last July, farmers in the Khanaqin area faced a grave water shortage.

National Insurance Benefits For Some Premium Defaulters

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A proposal to relax National Insurance regulations to make possible part-payment of benefits even in the case of premium arrears was announced here on Thursday by Dr. G. Lotan, Director-General of the National Insurance Institute.

Benefits would be reduced by 20 per cent if the insured is six months to one year in arrears, 50 per cent if up to 18 months and a total loss of benefit if arrears are in excess of 18 months.

In a summary of the Institute's activities, Dr. Lotan disclosed that its executive was now reviewing the actuarial calculation of an increase in life-expectancy for pensioners. He said that the Israeli now enjoyed one of the highest life expectancies in the world — 70 years. This figure is considerably higher if infant mortality and children's fatalities are excluded, he noted.

He attributed this achievement to the high standards of the medical service in Israel rather than to high living standards.

Raising Eligible Age

Dr. Lotan pointed out that this factor will probably oblige the Institute to raise the eligible age for old-age pensions, possibly to 70 years for men, and 65 for women, depending upon the employment situation. If adequate sources of employment could be secured, it would prevent the premature exclusion of the elders from the country's economy.

Dr. Lotan said that many countries were now contemplating similar steps.

With the anticipated increase of the higher age-group average and a consequent increase in pensions and other benefit payments, premium increases of one per cent at 4-5 year intervals will become necessary, Dr. Lotan predicted.

In spite of the high life expectancy, the proportion of inhabitants over 65 is lower than in other countries. In Israel, the figure is 4.7 per cent of the population, compared to 8.8 per cent in the U.S., 11.5 per cent in the U.K., 11 per cent in France, 9.8 per cent in Switzerland, 8.1 in Italy, 11.2 in Sweden and 6.1 per cent in Yugoslavia.

U.S. Marine Allowed To Be Active Nazi

WASHINGTON (INA). — The U.S. Marine Corps yesterday ruled that it is permissible for a marine to serve after duty hours in neo-Nazi Lincoln Rockwell's "Storm Troop" force.

The Marine Corps revealed this in releasing a marine arrested by military police on Memorial Day (Monday) on charges of aiding Rockwell to stage an anti-Jewish rally. The police acted after Rockwell boasted that one of his estimated 25 "troopers" was a marine stationed at Quantico, Virginia.

Marine authorities said that an investigation showed "no violation of either Corps' regulations or the universal code of military justice." Rockwell's "American Nazi Party" has not been officially listed as subversive by the Department of Justice.

(Rockwell's Threat — Page 3)

LYDDA FLIGHTS

All Times Local Time

FRIDAY

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 60 from London, Munich, Athens and Nicosia — 0740. El Al 410 from Istanbul — 1515. El Al 213 from New York and London — 1730.

DEPARTURES: T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0745. El Al 402 to Istanbul — 0800. Cyprus Air 20 to Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome and London — 0830. B.E.A. 127 to Athens, Rome and London — 0900. K.L.M. 526 to Rome and Amsterdam — 2015. El Al 309 to Rome, London and New York — 1530.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 1125. El Al 308 from New York, London and Rome — 1530. Olympic 602 from Athens — 2030. Olympic 603 from [illegible]

DEPARTURES: Olympic 615 to Nicosia and Athens — 2115.

THE WORLD EARNED MORE IN 1959

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — World production and incomes reached new peaks during 1959 following the recovery from the 1957/58 recession in the U.S., according to Part I of the U.N. World Economic Survey, 1959, published here on Wednesday.

The report said that, in countries with "centrally planned economies," progress in agriculture continued to lag behind that of industry so that "prospects for consumption in 1960 are less favourable than for investment."

In the industrial countries, the survey reported, expectations at the beginning of 1960 were among the most optimistic of recent years, but they have been gradually revised downwards in the course of the first quarter, as earlier prospects for an extraordinary boom in the automobile and related industries in the U.S. failed to materialise, and as a number of Western European countries were once again obliged to impose tighter monetary policies to cope with developing inflationary tendencies.

The survey found that the rate of growth in the industrial countries had, during the 1950's, been roughly comparable to that recorded during the 1920's, which was also a period of general economic expansion.

THE HAGALIL restaurant, in the village of Rama, Western Galilee, has been granted the Ministry of Health's Blue Ribbon for Cleanliness, becoming the first restaurant in any Arab village to receive the Ribbon, the Ministry announced yesterday.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Givant, 12 Ha'ari, Kiryat Shmuel, 62878.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 69525. Seidmauer, 21 Ahad Ha'am, 62852. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 28868. Frankel, 28 King George, 21721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, 23084. JAFFA: 23 Kamal, 65 Yefet (4), 83051. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stampfer. HOLON: Tikva, Struma Sq. RAMAT GAN: Pinchi, 41 Hibat Zion, 72621. REHOVOT: Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1560. NATANYA: Hamagen. HAIFA: Hagiborim, 25 Hagiborim, 67490.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Batish, 19 Strauss, 2911.

TEL AVIV: (8 a.m.-7 p.m.) Breiman, 55 Allenby, 62352. Stilman, 37 Ahad Ha'am, 14991. Blisky, Dizengoff Sq., 26944. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Zion, Maccabee Gr., 23806. JAFFA: Loria, 72 Sd. Yerushalayim, 82983. (7-12 p.m.): Michlin, 113 Allenby, 62252. Yehuda Halevi, 51 Yehuda Halevi, 65159. Moshkowitz, 25 King George, 62930. Merkaz Hatzafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22503. Siva, Hatikva Qr., 32608. JAFFA: Loria, 72 Sd. Yerushalayim, 82983. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Stampfer. HOLON: Tikva, Struma Sq. RAMAT GAN: Lifschitz, 12 Herzl, 71771. HERZLIYA: Zablotzki. REHOVOT: Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1560. NATANYA: Hamagen. HAIFA: Perener, 27 Pevsner, 4073. Carmel, 152 Hanassi, 81713. HAIFA BAY: Revulon, 71080.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. Haim, 28 Bnei Refaim, 2739. Dr. Zafer, Ma'on Academa'im, Allenby Barracks, 38/B. Dr. 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Elson, 5 Shlomzion, 23762. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51260. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 31174.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2848. Dr. Zafier (see yesterday). Dr. Elter, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as yesterday.

2 Boys Steal Plane, Killed in Crash

POMONA, California (AP). — Two young brothers who had read a book telling how to fly, stole a plane yesterday and flew it for 10 minutes. They then crashed to their deaths.

The light plane exploded and burned on impact, having just missed a group of houses.

Just three weeks ago, police said, the youngsters, James A. Hollowell, aged 14, and Thomas, aged 15, tried to steal an airplane at the same field from which they took off just after midnight yesterday. They said then they wanted "to try flying" to fly.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 6.58 tonight and ends tomorrow at 7.52 p.m.

Portion: Naso 4, 1—7, 89.
Haftara: Shoftim 13, 2-25.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha 6.25 p.m. Arvit, 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.
Heichal Shlomo: Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.25 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 a.m. Sermon by Chief Rabbi Unterman of Tel Aviv, 5.00 p.m. Shiur "Pirke Avot" with Rabbi Wohlgelernter. Minha, 5.45 p.m. Shiur by Dr. Weinberg, 6.00 p.m. Ma'ariv, 7.55 p.m. Services conducted by Cantor Moshe Stern & Choir.
Rehavia Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shaharit, 8.25 p.m.
Emet V'emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Lecture on Haftara: Tomorrow: 8.25 a.m.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.00 a.m.
Mount Zion Synagogue: Shaharit, 8.15 a.m.
Kehilat Leyahadut Mitkademet (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hahalutzot, Ein G'vardi): Tonight: 8.00 p.m. Sermon: Dr. Pinhas Nasch.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.00 a.m.
Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Tonight, Minha-Arvit 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m. with the Hon. Minister Ya'acov M. Toledano, Chief Rabbi.
Tiferet Zvi Congregation, (6 Herzl Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.00 a.m.
Beit Israel (56 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight, 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.10 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.30 & 9.30 a.m. Minha, 6.25 p.m.
Beit Haknesset (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.25 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shabbat: Shaharit, 8.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Heichal Synagogue: Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.25 p.m. Arvit, 7.15 p.m.
Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 8.30 a.m.

Savyon Synagogue, Savyon: Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shaharit, 7.45 a.m.

[illegible heading]

[illegible]. — A resolution passed Wednesday night by the Central Committee of the left-wing Italian Socialist Party favoured the prospects of some sort of alliance with the ruling Christian Democrats. The resolution backed the policy advocated by the Party leader, Pietro Nenni, for considering links with parties of the centre.

BIG DEAL. — A tribe of New Guinea natives near Wewak, in the Southern Highlands, has agreed to sell its ceremonial dance ground, to make way for an airfield, in exchange for £300 worth of gold-lipped pearl shell, the only currency it recognises.

INDIA. — Queen Elizabeth has accepted an invitation to visit India, official Indian sources said last night. The visit will probably take place early next year, either before or after her already-projected visit to Pakistan in February.

LAOS. — Prince Tao Somsanith, a former Minister of Interior, heads a new Laotian Cabinet announced yesterday. The cabinet is drawn mainly from the majority Paxasangkhom ("youth") Party.

HAPPY FAMILIES. — Prime Minister Kassem on Wednesday gave a prize of £450 to the Iraqi family with the largest number of children — 17. The second largest family — 16 children — received £600, and two other families with 15 children each received £150.

DISUNION. — The Canadian Labour Congress has announced the expulsion of the 40,000-member Teamsters Brotherhood for "raiding" a rival union.

Nicaragua Severs Ties with Cuba

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP). — Nicaragua yesterday broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba, charging that Ambassador Quintin Pino Machado had plotted "subversive acts" against the Government of President Luis Somoza.

Mr. Pino Machado went to Havana on Tuesday, leaving two Secretaries at the Cuban Embassy. Nicaragua has demanded that the Secretaries leave immediately.

President Somoza made the announcement to the Diplomatic Corps, which he called in to a meeting at the Presidential Residence.

Relations between the two countries have been strained at frequent intervals.

LOST
American Passport
No. 1898409
MELVIN LEHMAN
c/o Wigoder, Beit Hakerem
Tel. 4697, Jerusalem.

LOST
U.S. PASSPORT,
No. 1600491
NOTIFY
ROBERT SPERBER
IMMEDIATELY at
Institute for Youth Leaders from Abroad
21 Rehov Rashbam [illegible]
[illegible]

FOR SALE:
1958 Studebaker
Station Wagon,
bedroom furniture,
and appliances.
Tel. 622233, Tel Aviv.

WANTED TO RENT
for 2 years
unfurnished 4-5 room
VILLA or FLAT.
Please phone 4461,
Jerusalem.

Bargain
To let, large 3-room flat, centre Jerusalem, 4th floor, £3,000.
Apply: Rosenbaum, Tour Eze, 11 King George Ave. 9-11, 4.30-7.

TO LET
for 2 years
in Ramat Gan,
Shikun Tzva Keva
4-ROOM FURNISHED
VILLA
Telephone, Garden.
Phone 72864, (1-2, 7-9 p.m.)

The Weizmann Institute of Science
is interested in renting a furnished apartment (3 to 4 rooms) in Rehovot for 9-12 months, beginning Sept. 1960.
Please phone 951721, Ext. 482, Rehovot.

Where to go

Meet the Israeli
★
Many Israelis come to our offices to offer home hospitality to visitors from foreign countries.
If YOU would like to accept their hospitality and meet an Israeli family with interests similar to yours, drop in at one of our offices, or phone, and they'll do the rest.
Jerusalem — 40 King George Ave., Tel. 2430.
Tel Aviv — 7 Mendele St. Tel. 25280.
Haifa — 2 Balfour St. Tel. 66621.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Meet Jerusalem Artists: — Artists House: 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.
• Circus: — Warburg Circus, at Gan Ha'atzmaut. Today, 3; tomorrow, 7.15, 9.30.
• Recorded Concert: — Music to Inspire (with background pictures). Mozart, Symphony No. 36 in C Major (K. 425); Beethoven, Piano Concerto No. 5 in E Flat "Emperor." Offenbach, Gaite Parisienne Ballet. Public welcome.
• Film Show: — Israel films — daily showings. Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon-1 p.m.
• Tours: — Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phone, 4261, Hadassah Clinic, Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus.
Yad Vashem — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron — Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibition, daily 11 a.m.
• Exhibitions: — Artists House: Perez Hasson's paintings. Today, 10-1; Tomorrow, 10-1, 4-8.
Safed Art Gallery, 27 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 4727. Paintings by leading Israel artists. Purchase called upon request.
Oils, gouaches and drawings by Judith Bar-Even, Ten Israeli Painters. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon. Daily, 10-1, 5-8; Saturdays, 10-2.
Oils and prints by Mordecai Horeh. Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 3026. Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 11-1, 5-11.
"Israel Today" permanent Exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 35 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Recent Excavations at Tel Mor, Beit Shean and Tel Eli, 9-1, 3-5.
• Bezalel National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological Objects. Primitive Art. Original prints from Durer to Rembrandt and Jerusalem water colours by James McBey (both from Rosenbloom collection). Jacob Pins, Woodcuts. Contemporary English lithography. Today, 9-12; Tomorrow, 10-1.
Bezalel Art Library: "Flowers in modern painting." Books — new acquisitions. Today, 9-12.
• Zoo: — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today, 8-5; tomorrow, 9-7.

TEL AVIV

• Dine and Dance: — Dolphin Bar, 15 Sholom Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 26973.
Galei Gondola Restaurant, for gourmets. 57 Rehov Pinsker, 10 a.m.-1 a.m. Tel. 23700.
• Tourist Service: — Visit Hadassah Club, 30 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26638. Wizo Club, 71 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26895. 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
• Zoological Gardens: — Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.
• Exhibitions: — Ancient Glass Exhibition, Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow, 10-1.
• Tel Aviv Museum: — a) Dizengoff House: Japanese prints of today. Six Safed artists. Museum Collection. Today, tomorrow, 10-1.
b) Rubinstein Pavilion: Streichman — paintings. Museum collection of Israel artists. Today, 10-1; Tomorrow, 10-1, 6-10.
• Tours: — Histadrut Hapoalot-Pioneer Women tour daily from Sunday to Wednesday 9 a.m. from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv. Tel. 21311.
• Z.O.A. House: — Oneg Shabbat for tourists, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Centre: — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz. Tel. 4876, 67962.
• Exhibitions: — Paintings by Rina Probst-Kreid and Eugenia Belkin, Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Avenue. Open daily, except Fridays, 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

• Symposium: — Mr. Peretz Bernstein, M.K., Mr. Tuvia Friedman and Mr. Michael Caspi, on various aspects of the Eichmann affair, Beit Hazrah, 8.15 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Music Programme: — Saturday Music Hour with organ and these records: Mozart, Symphony No. 41 in C Major, "Jupiter." Mozart, March in D Major K 445. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• Israel National Opera: — "Faust," 8.30.
• Theatre: — Habimah: "Visit of the Old Lady," 8.30.
Cameri: "Twelfth Night," 8.30.
Ohel: "Graduation Year," 8.30.
• Exhibition: — Paintings by Goldkorn (Paris), Artists' Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, opening 11 a.m.
• Z.O.A. House: — Tourist Service, 7-9 p.m.

KIRYAT HAIM

• Las Incas: — South American Folklore Troupe, Beit Ha'am, 8.30.

COMING EVENTS
HABIMAH

Sat., June 4, "Visit of the Old Lady," Tel Aviv, 8.30. Sun., June 5, "12 Angry Men," Beit Shean, 8.30. "Visit of the Old Lady"; Mon., June 6, Thurs., June 9, Tamar, Haifa, 9 p.m.; Tues., June 7, Wed., June 8, Edison, Jerusalem, 9 p.m. Sat., June 11, Premiere, "Mademoiselle," Tel Aviv, 8.30.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
Tel Aviv at 8.30

Sat., June 4 "Faust." Tues., June 7, "La Perichole." Sat., June 11, "La Perichole."

International Work Camps
The "Service Civil International" (S.C.I.) in Israel
Tuesday, June 7, 1960, at 8.45 p.m. Beit Hillel, Talbieh, Jerusalem.
In Hebrew
Guests welcome.

Bradbury House Hotel
52-60 Regent Square, London, W.C.1. Tel. TERminus 1882 (Near Baker Street Station). YOUR HOME IN LONDON. Bed & Breakfast, bath, fr. £1.5 per day. Room & three meals £2. [illegible] Proprietress Friedrich Fichler, from Vienna.

Vacation in Natanya
Lovely rooms for families
Pension Kadim, Natanya
COOKING FACILITIES
3 Rehov Shmuel, (near the Sea) Tel. 2000.

POPULAR TOUR
WEEK-END IN
EILAT
Only IL.24.90 ★
INCLUDES: 1) bus transport to Eilat
2) dinner at Eilat
3) overnight accommodation in bungalows at Hof Almog
4) swimming in Red Sea
5) breakfast at Eilat
6) visit to Eilat & King Solomon's Mines
7) bus transport from Eilat
8) Coral Beach is 10 degrees cooler than centre of Eilat
Leave Tel Aviv 1.30 p.m., Friday; Returning to Tel Aviv on Saturday night.
* from Haifa IL.28.90.
SPECIAL TOURS
ARRANGED FOR GROUPS AT LOW PRICES
Bookings at
SIGHTSEEING LTD.
TEL AVIV — 31 Hayarkon Tel.: 20777 & 26346
HAIFA — 4 Safed St., Tel.: 6365.

SIGHTSEEING
EVERY DAY EVERYWHERE
SIGHTSEEING LTD.
TEL AVIV — 31 Hayarkon St.
HAIFA — 4 Safed St.

Wanted to buy
2½-ROOM FLAT
Jerusalem
Good location. Rehavia, Talbieh or Kiryat Shmuel preferred. Central heating an advantage.
Offers, indicating price, to: No. 2816, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

SAVYON
Wizo Garden Party
at the
Savyon Country Club
Mon., June 6, 4-7 p.m.
IL.6 including refreshments. Buses leave Rehov Erlanger, Central Bus Station, at 4 p.m.

WANTED
BY LARGE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE IN HAIFA
Mechanical Engineer
Draftsmen
Applications, containing experience and curriculum vitae, to No. 1692, P.O.B. 4886, Haifa.

EL AL
ISRAEL AIRLINES
WANTED
TECHNICAL STOREKEEPERS
REQUIREMENTS: Experience of at least 2 years in aviation or technical storekeeping. General knowledge of aviation desirable. Knowledge of English and Hebrew — essential.
Please apply personally to the Personnel Department EL AL, Lod Airport, from Sunday to Friday between 8.30-11 a.m.

Industrial Enterprise in Haifa
requires
PARTNER
with a capital of
IL 200,000
Write: "Capitalist," Gershon Advertising, P.O.B. 886, Haifa.

WANTED BY
OLD AGE HOME on Mt. Carmel, Haifa,
First-Class Matron
(possibly also to serve as nurse).
Accommodation provided. Discretion assured.
Please write, giving full details, to:
No. 288, Advertising Centre, 10 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

DAILY TOURS
EVERY DAY EVERYWHERE
SPECIAL TOUR NEGEV—SDOM
ON SATURDAY
TEL AVIV:
31 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 20777
HAIFA:
4 Rehov Safed, Tel. 6365

Happiest combination in the air!
SAS DOUGLAS DC-8C to Montreal, New York, Los Angeles
CARAVELLE JETLINERS from all major European cities
When flying to NORTH AMERICA — SAS offers you SCANDINAVIA at no extra cost
See your Travel Agent or call SAS, Tel Aviv — Tel. 62888, Jerusalem Tel. 294.

ISRAEL PLAYHOUSE presents
"3 FACES OF ISRAEL"
at the air-conditioned Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.
Wed., June 8 and Thurs., June 9, at 8.45 p.m.
"So You've Come to Israel"
CABARET — THEATRE — COMEDY
Tonight, 8.30, at the Dan Hotel Night Club
Tickets: Tel Aviv Government Tourist Office; [illegible] Z.O.A. House. For reservations call: Tel. [illegible]
ISRAEL PLAYS IN ENGLISH ★ ISRAEL PLAYS IN ENGLISH ★ ISRAEL PLAYS IN ENGLISH

Vacation Time Guest Room?

You can do for the elderly guest during the vacation period by making a room free by taking a room. Take advantage of the long weather and the quiet course running in your Home. Ask at H.I.A. Information Dept. about Photostat copies.

Today's Posting

The Weather

Forecast: Partly cloudy and cool, with possibility of light showers. Outlook for Saturday: Partly cloudy.

Weather Bureau: Low temperatures and variable weather are due to calm conditions in the Cyprus Anticyclone.

Mt. Carmel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haifa Port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tel Aviv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerusalem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beersheba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eilat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A Meteorological Station at 9 a.m.: Mostly cloudy. Temperature: Jerusalem [illegible]; Tel Aviv [illegible]; Haifa [illegible]; Beersheba [illegible]; Eilat [illegible]. Humidity: Jerusalem [illegible]; Tel Aviv [illegible]; Haifa [illegible]; Beersheba [illegible]; Eilat [illegible]. Sea Temperature: Haifa [illegible]. C: Temperature Centigrade.

ARRIVALS

Mayor Mordechai Peretz and Deputy Mayor Perets Naftali of Tel Aviv, after a visit to the U.S. to seek funds to finance Tel Aviv's development (by El Al).

Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Stotts, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Goodwin, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. David Lessen, Syracuse, N.Y.; Mr. Hubert Hall and Dr. A. Salinger, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Murray Goodrich, San Diego; Mr. and Mrs. Saul Young, Pawtucket, Rhode Island — under the auspices of the United Youth Appeal.

DEPARTURES

The Minister of Interior, Mr. Haim Moshe Shapira, for the U.S.

Dr. Yaakov Fessler, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Israel, for Zurich and London, on bank business (by Swissair).

Mr. Benjamin Sadeh, to Cairo, to take up his post as Israel's ambassador to Norway (by El Al).

Mr. Eliyahu Ben Horin, to take up his post as Ambassador to Burma (by Air France).

Mr. Yosef Ben-Dor, for Brussels, to take up his post as Minister in the Philippines (by Air France).

Mr. Cyrille Adolphe, Secretary-General of the British Consular Tribunal, after a [illegible] of the Supreme Court of the Mixed Courts.

SHEIKH TEWFIK Mahmoud Assafa Jabrin was yesterday elected Chairman of the village Local Council of the village of Umm el-Fahm, the largest Arab village in the country.

* * *

A GROUP of 60 pilgrims from Brazil arrived in Israel on Wednesday for a week's visit to Christian holy shrines. The group is headed by a deputy of the Brazilian parliament, Mr. Euripedes Cardoso de Menezes, and includes four priests and six nuns.

High Rabbinical Court Judge Dies

Rabbi Yitzhak Meir Ben-Menahem, a member of the Rabbinical High Court of Appeals, died yesterday at the age of 62.

The funeral procession will leave Hadassah Ein Hospital, in Jerusalem, at 11 a.m. today.

John Barbirolli Arriving Today

Sir John Barbirolli, the noted British conductor, is scheduled to arrive today for a series of performances with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

Music Director of the Halle Orchestra and Manager for the past 27 years, Sir John was knighted in 1949 for his services to music.

He will make his first appearance before Israel audiences on Tuesday night in Tel Aviv, when he will conduct Mahler's Second Symphony.

Sir John is accompanied by Lady Barbirolli, who is professional life is the well-known oboist, Evelyn Rothwell.

YITZHAK NAVON BACK FROM PARIS

LYDDA AIRPORT.—Mr. Yitzhak Navon, the Prime Minister's Political Secretary, returned to El Al on Thursday after meeting in Paris with Israel's Ambassadors to Paris, Brussels and the Hague in connection with Mr. Ben-Gurion's forthcoming visit to these three countries. The Prime Minister will meet de Gaulle in Paris on June 14.

B-G, Goldmann Debate Zionist Movement

'Creates Gulf in Nation'

TEL AVIV. — The Prime Minister launched an unprecedented attack on the Zionist Organization of the Mapai Central Committee meeting here on Thursday.

Rather than replying directly to the remarks which Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, had made in the morning session on organizational issues, Mr. Ben-Gurion went straight to the heart of the matter to ask whether the present World Zionist Organization is capable of fostering Aliyah and immigration to Israel.

The future of the Jewish people lies in this branch of twenty years of age, he said. It is young people most get a Hebrew education, in order to remain Jewish. They also must adhere to some form of Jewishness, which, in Mr. Ben-Gurion's view, is to be found in the existence of the State of Israel.

"Israel is the creation of the Jewish people — not the Jewish Agency," he declared. "Even Herzl, who was a clever man, used to speak about a Jewish nation in the making, not about a Jewish State in the making," Mr. Ben-Gurion reported.

Jews all over the world agreed that other Jews may find a haven in Israel, "even Louis Rosenwald (leader of the anti-Zionist American Council for Judaism) could not oppose that statement," Mr. Ben-Gurion continued. "There is no difference in that respect between the Zionists and the non-Zionists." However, Jews abroad are a minority, and must behave like a minority.

"Will the Zionist Organization of America organize Aliya, which is Israel's most pressing need, or Hebrew education, which is what Jewry elsewhere needs most?" Mr. Ben-Gurion asked. "We must understand those Jews who do not wish to take part in the Zionist congresses. They are already occupied, living in the Diaspora, but that is their right.

Another objection to the Zionist Organization in the view of Mr. Ben-Gurion was that it created a romantic gulf between the younger generation of Israel and the Jewish people. "How can we explain to the young that there are two sorts of Jews — a Zionist and 'the others'?"— Mr. Ben-Gurion said.

'Only Wants to Serve State'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — An apologetic Dr. Nahum Goldmann spoke in a conciliatory mood when he addressed the Mapai Central Committee yesterday on the subject of the future of the Jewish Agency, an issue which was debated by the Committee at three sessions running throughout the day.

The Zionist movement, "only wants to serve the Jewish State. It is for you to decide whether you want our help," Dr. Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency and President of the World Zionist Organization, told an audience including Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. Dr. Goldmann had been invited to expound his views before the Committee.

There is no agreement between the Zionist movement and the State, Dr. Goldmann said. "How do I have any dispute with the Ben-Gurion? But it would be better for the sake of peace if they were another short.

"I have never accepted the view that there is a distinction between Diaspora and Disposition," Dr. Goldmann said. "I firmly believe that the majority of the Jewish people must live in Israel. But I very much doubt that this will happen in our lifetime." (Orthodox Zionists consider all lands outside of Israel as Diaspora—Galuta, where Jews must ultimately "come home." Others consider these lands merely as Diaspora — where Jews may feel at home or in exile in relation to the conditions in which they live, not in relation to Israel.)

Diaspora Ties

The joint meeting between the Jewish Agency Executive and the Cabinet last week clarified two basic assumptions, Dr. Goldmann continued. One is that the State of Israel is closely associated with the Diaspora — indeed, Jewish life nowhere in the world has a future without the State of Israel. The other assumption is that there shall be a world Jewish organization to maintain the contact between the State and the Jewish people.

On the latter, Dr. Goldmann said, there seems, unfortunately, to be no unanimity. Indeed, American Jews are likely to oppose any such in-

Organisations Men

It would be perfectly right for the State of Israel to try to establish other links with the Jews abroad than the Jewish Agency, Dr. Goldmann said. He warned, however, that it would not be easy to create a new body. Calling himself "a specialist in Jewish organisations," Dr. Goldmann recalled his difficulties in expanding the scope of the World Jewish Congress, which he helped to found and whose President he is. While the Prime Minister speaks of "difficult tasks confronting the State" in the foreseeable future, it would be unwise to destroy one organisation before another is created. At the same time to start building a new one while retaining the old one was impracticable, since nobody would give serious consideration to a moribund organisation.

The majority of the Jewish people, Dr. Goldmann said, accepts "The Jerusalem Programme" — the decision of the Zionist General Council of several years ago on the obligations of the Jewish people towards Israel. Yet, that all Zionists do not comply with the principle of "A Zionist way of life" is understandable, Dr. Goldmann said, demanding:

"Do all Mapai members live what might be considered a Mapai way of life?" He proposed that there be created a nucleus of devoted Zionists within the Zionist Organisation who would fulfill the letter of the Zionist ideal.

Dr. Goldmann said the proposal to enlarge the Jewish Agency would be accepted without opposition by Jewish bodies in most countries except the U.S. "American Jews do not like overall organisations — the main ambition of many a president and vice-president of the many small bodies seems to be to see their names appear with some statement in the 'New York Times'."

Eichmann 'Captor' Declines Honour

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — The Head of El Al Operations, Mr. Yitzhak Shadmi, stated a report by "Time" Magazine that he had handed a five-man "commando" squad that abducted Adolf Eichmann out of Argentina.

Mr. Shadmi said that he went to Argentina for the sole purpose of arranging landing rights for the special El Al flight which brought the official Israel delegation to Argentina's 150th Independence celebrations.

Meanwhile, Ministry of Justice circles confirming that Eichmann will be tried in Jerusalem, probably in the smaller, 250-seat hall of Beit Ha'am.

The Government Press Office has issued a statement denying a report which appeared in yesterday's Jerusalem Post that an inter-Ministerial committee had been set up to decide on news policy and coordinate the release of information concerning the Eichmann case.

The Jerusalem Post learns that the denial was issued because the Cabinet has not yet taken a formal decision on the establishment of such an inter-Ministerial committee and its final composition has not yet been worked out.

Int'l Court

(Continued from Page One)

should be able on its sovereign territory to try one of its chief enemies for atrocities against hundreds of thousands of its sons and daughters.

"It is not the penalty to be inflicted on the criminal that is the main thing — no penalty can measure up to the magnitude of the offence. — but the full exposure of the Nazi torture's atrocious crimes against our people; it is not Eichmann's acts alone that are the main thing in this trial.

"Historic justice and the honour of the Jewish people demand that this should be done only by an Israeli court in the novel[illegible] Jewish State. This was the decision of the Government of Israel and the opinion of the entire Jewish people in its land, and the publication of your request in the press, which — whether or not you intended it — went out to world public opinion, is a grave and serious blow to the honour of our people in Israel (and bitterness not in Israel alone) and the honour of the State, especially when it comes from a man who bears the double title of President of the Zionist Organisation and President of the World Jewish Congress, and who is in Israel of the state designing organisation with its instrumentality."

Baal Shem Tov Anniversary Fete

By MARK SEGAL

TEL AVIV. — The Hasidic sect showed strength through joy, brought thousands of fervent Hasidim to the Mann Auditorium last night in a crush which sorely tried the panes of the glass doors.

The hall was a sea of white panama hats nodding in time to Hasidic tunes emanating from three choirs and a boys' woodwind and percussion band on the stage. The upstairs gallery was set aside for the ladies who came in their Sabbath finery. Seated on the platform — usually occupied by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra — were a large number of the country's leading rabbis.

The rally was devoted to the 200th anniversary of the death of the Ba'al Shem Tov, the founder of Hasidism. The Chairman of the Tel Aviv Religious Council, Mr. P. Melchman, recalled that the disciples of the Ba'al Shem Tov immigrated to Palestine and started the modern Jewish resettlement of the land.

The various choirs sang Hasidic songs, variations of the Hatikvah melody and were joined by the rabbis' chanting in the chorus. The prepondernatly Eastern European audience enjoyed the Sephardi cantorial style rendered by the super chazz of the Tiferet Yisrael Synagogue of the Ha-Shiva Quarter.

A mass pilgrimage to Mt. Zion in Jerusalem was held yesterday to mark the anniversary.

Continue Cool

Dust storms and light rain were reported from various parts of the country yesterday as the thermometer fell by as much as 10 degrees. In Western Galilee, rain fell for about 10 minutes in the early afternoon and was followed by brisk weather.

In Beersheba, housewives fought a losing battle against sand and dust carried by strong winds.

The forecast for today is "partly cloudy and cool, with the possibility of light showers."

Burmese 'Lachish Area' Inaugurated

The first cooperative village of the new regional settlement project in Burma's Namsang region, on the Chinese border, was inaugurated on Wednesday. The village is the first of four such, for settlement by Burmese ex-servicemen who had a year of agricultural training in Israel.

The regional project in Namsang is along the lines of the Lachish area development scheme.

SEVEN TONS of melons have been exported to Europe by air in the two weeks since the opening of the season.

Bar Kochba Letters

(Continued from Page One)

lima, north of Nahal Hever, begins:

"You, Tekoaites and Hasidah and people of Ein Gedi, are sitting, eating and drinking the property of the House of Israel and are not concerning yourselves about supplies for your own commander-in-chief."

This, Dr. Yadin said, tells us that Bar Kochba's authority was not too strong in all his provinces.

The topographical importance of Ein Gedi as a port is revealed by an order to the two officers in the same letter on the loading and unloading of supplies from a boat "at your port." These supplies must have come from the southern shore of the Dead Sea or one of the other fertile areas on its banks. Dr. Yadin explained, and were destined to be transported from there overland to the troops as there were roads from Ein Gedi inland.

People of Tekoa

This letter too mentions the "people of Tekoa" (said to be located some 10 kms. south-east of Jerusalem on the fringe of the desert) as being troublesome. Mention of Tekoa was also found in the first batch of letters. Tekoa seems to have been holding up a bad reputation, for in the Book of Nehemiah the uncompromising attitude of its leaders is noted. Of interest in this letter is the mention of a person honoured with the superlative and rare title of rabban. It is given to Hananya Makon (the pronunciation is uncertain), perhaps a member of the illustrious and learned House of Makon. In existing sources Makon and Yehuda (the Prince) alone bear this title (also meaning master).

The following "Hevrat letter," unlike the other papers, is addressed to Yehuda Ben Menashe. It appears that Yonatan and Hadaia were established "mentalists." Dr. Yadin remarked. Bar Kochba's main Jew, could not depend on them having correctly tithed — supervising a tenth of the harvest for the Priests — in this case, the citrons (the other species are not cited), in accordance with the Law.

"The Yehuda Ben Menashe's addressee is given as "Kiryat Arbaya" which can possibly be identified with the spring site of Arrah, just south of Yiftah, Solomon's Pools and south of Bethlehem, traditionally where Bar Kochba fell, and at the head of a wadi which runs down to Ein Gedi," Dr. Yadin said.

That this letter was found together with those addressed to Yehuda and Menashe is easily explained. Yehuda Ben Menashe had obviously forwarded this order to them, together with the man and shofar.

Based on traditional dating, this letter would have been penned just before Succot (the Feast of Tabernacles) in the year before the end of the rebellion, about 134 C.E. The end, according to tradition, came on the Ninth of Ab in 135. As Succot falls two months later on the calendar, the last feast of the rebellion fell in the previous year.

Non-Jews

Some support for the statement of ancient historians that non-Jews, attracted by hopes of war booty, had joined Bar Kochba's rebels is found in the Hever letters. It mentions one Tiroun bar Tiulus, which appears to be a non-Jewish name. Bar Kochba says "keep him with you because we need him." Non-Jewish names have also been discovered in Bar Kochba papyri now in the possession of Father Milik in Jordan. (Dr. Yadin again mentioned that several years have passed, yet most papyri in Jordan have not yet been published.)

The accepted belief that the rebels were most observant Jews has been borne out by an examination of coloured garments found in the Nahal Hever cave with the skeletons of the warriors. An investigation by the Government Fibres and Food Products Institute in Jerusalem has revealed that the garments were made entirely of woollen material, instead of a mixture of wool and flax as was common in the East. They thus observed the prohibition of shatnez, whereby it is forbidden to make a garment of different materials.

Dr. Yadin noted that one more papyrus fragment in very poor condition yet remained to be dealt with. He stressed that all the letters had still to be subjected to a thorough study.

Dr. Yadin was introduced by Prof. B. Mazar, President of the University, and Prof. H. H. Dykman, Professor of Talmud and Midrash, briefly summed up what the more certain have so far revealed on the character of Bar Kochba.

First Broadway Strike in 41 Yrs.

NEW YORK (AP). — The vibrant melody of Broadway was muted on Thursday by the first stage actors strike in 41 years. Not a single curtain was scheduled to rise last night.

Actors Equity, locked in a bitter deadlock with producers over pensions, boycotted all the plays of dark on Wednesday night when the Tony Awards went off "The Tenth Man" [illegible] on the Broadway stage.

Although no work stoppage [illegible] a positive [illegible] between at the other 21 shows currently running on Broadway.

U.K.-Nato Mediterranean Fleet Commander Here on Visit

HAIFA. — The Commander-in-Chief of British and NATO Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, Admiral Sir Alexander Bingley, K.C.B., O.B.E., arrived here yesterday morning on an informal, five-day visit in the cruiser-flagship, H.M.S. Superb.

The H.M.S. Superb arrived from Cyprus and will carry on to Cadiz and then back to Malta.

The Admiral told The Jerusalem Post yesterday he was visiting a port for "a week's leave with a call at Haifa." However this time it appears that leave will remain one up, as the task will not call of the Lebanon port "because of the political situation."

The Admiral, who was accompanied by his wife, said a press conference aboard the ship that he was glad to get a "breath back of the Israel air," where efficiency he had heard so much about. "We have no fleet ambassador than the ordinary British Tar," said the Admiral, who was last in the country 35 years ago.

Small Subs Better

A veteran commander of British destroyers in World War Two, and now Commander in Chief of Nato Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, Admiral Bingley said that in his opinion the smaller British submarines now used by the Israel navy were preferable in the Mediterranean seas. There was no need for the long range of the larger Russian submarines in service with the Egyptians.

Israel certainly needed anti-submarine vessels and warships, he said, and in a review of the Fleet Air Arm he pointed out that helicopters were excellent for this work.

In the morning, the Admiral met Chief-of-Staff Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov, senior officers of the three services in Tel Aviv, and also entertained the Navy O.C. Sgan-Aluf Y. Ben-Nun, to lunch aboard the Superb. His crew will have a programme of tours, entertainment and sport during their visit.

Admiral Bingley is 52 and has been in the service since 1913. He has three children.

ADMIRAL BINGLEY

Two Smugglers Fined IL 18,000

TEL AVIV. — Fines of IL 6,000 and IL12,000 were yesterday imposed by Magistrate L. Ogen on two Austrian nationals, Messrs. Alexander Schwartz and Carol Cohen, who pleaded guilty to having smuggled IL7,325 worth of goods into the country in April.

The goods which were concealed in a passenger car, included 127 transistors, 192 transistor batteries, 180 earphones and 79 watches. The prosecution representative pointed out the import duty on these articles would total IL27,125, and asked for a heavy fine that would serve as a deterrent to others.

In her judgment, Magistrate Ogen noted that Mr. Schwartz, who had remained 75 per cent disabled after internment in concentration camps, arrived several months after his sister came here to settle. He was seeking some way to meet his brother-in-law's appeal for help in getting settled. In view of these extenuating circumstances, the Magistrate imposed a fine of IL6,000.

Mr. Cohen, she said, wanted to cover the expenses of his trip here when he came to see the Independence Day celebrations. Magistrate Ogen found no extenuating circumstances in connection with this accused, apart from the fact that he had cooperated with the police. He was fined IL12,000. *(Itim)*

Controller Hedges On Kibbutz-Moshav Lands

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The State Controller has not yet taken a decision on the request of the Agriculture Minister, Mr. Moshe Dayan, to investigate statistics on the relative allocation of land and water to moshavim and kibbutzim.

Mr. Dayan told the Knesset in his Budget speech that the per capita land holding in kibbutzim is 60 dunams as compared to approximately 50 dunams in the moshavim.

The Agriculture Minister asked the Controller to regard the question as urgent, as some reliable statistics were essential to the agricultural development five-year plan now being drawn up.

FINES TOTALLING IL4,700 were yesterday imposed on the Red Arial record company and its two directors, Messrs. Yosef Grossman and Efrayim Sechaltsky, who pleaded guilty to having concealed some IL4,300 of income from their 1956 returns.

Heirbrew U. Chair In Jewish War Studies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Major-General Julius Klein, U.S. Army Reserve, is going to set up a chair at the Hebrew University for the study of the military history of the Jews.

This was revealed to The Jerusalem Post yesterday by General Klein at a cocktail party at the Dan Hotel given by the General and Mrs. Klein for the Chief-of-staff, senior Army officers, Government officials, the press and friends.

The Hebrew University chair, to include the study of wars in which Jews were active from the earliest times, will be in the name of Colonel David ("Mickey") Marcus, the West Point graduate who fell in Israel's War of Independence.

General Klein ends his tenday visit this morning. He said he would return here for a private stay for the High Holidays in the autumn. General Klein, who operates a chain of public relation offices in the U.S. and Europe, intends to take an active part in the Republican Party's presidential campaign this year.

El Al Opposes 'Bargain' Charters

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — El Al yesterday officially announced its opposition to charter flights to Israel at fares lower than those which have been established by the International Air Travel Association (IATA).

In an announcement, El Al also denied that it intends to set up a subsidiary company to operate charter flights, claiming that it was "satisfactorily" implementing its own charter flight programme. El Al plans to fly 150 charters this year between the U.S. and Europe, Europe and Israel and the U.S. and Israel, the announcement said.

Foreign charter companies which have been refused landing rights in this country have had to cancel many flights, and have expressed their chagrin at the refusal of the Israel civil aviation authorities, *The Jerusalem Post* learns. Recently a group of American Jewish investors was refused a license to operate charter flights from Israel.

Notice to the Public

NOTICE TO VISITORS
RECEPTION FOR PILGRIMS AT TRADITIONAL TRAVEL

The traditional Tourist on Friday, June 5, of the Sarraj Hotel, 5 Rehov Gente, Tel Aviv, at 1.30 p.m. will include a reception for pilgrims who have come by charter.

The Tourist will be dedicated to the Ba'al Shem Tov, the founder of Hasidism, in a lecture by Dr. S. Z. Cohen, Director-General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

Interested parties are requested to register by phone, 6222.

Economically, 1959 Was One Of Israel's Best Years—Horowitz

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

"The year 1959 was undoubtedly one of the best for the economy that Israel has yet had," Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, declared yesterday.

Addressing a press conference called in connection with the publication of the Bank's Annual Report for 1959, the Governor said, however, that 1959's prosperity had not been reflected in the first months of 1960.

Mr. Horowitz listed three favourable developments which made 1959 a good year:

The gross national product increased by 12 per cent as compared with 8 per cent for the previous year;

The trade deficit was down, but this is hard to tell exactly;

Prices were quite stable, and only a 1½ per cent rise was recorded compared to an 8 per cent rise in 1957 and 14 per cent rise in 1956.

As he has on a number of previous occasions, Mr. Horowitz stressed the view that price stability and economic growth were not mutually exclusive phenomena, but either complemented each other or was substantiated by the economic achievements of the year 1959. These were in no small measure due, he added, to the relatively small rise in the means of payment during 1959.

Edifying Progress

The steady decline in the ratio between the loans and unrequited savings required to cover the trade deficit and the total resources available to the economy was one of the most edifying indicators of the nation's progress towards economic independence, Mr. Horowitz suggested. Judged from this angle our progress was encouraging, since the deficit's share of the total resources has dropped from 15.5 per cent in 1957 to 10 per cent in 1959.

The rise in the Gross National Product reflected higher labour and capital input, a substantial rise in the volume of exports (up 20 per cent) and the import of adequate supplies of raw materials.

The Report points out, however, that certain of the economy's basic and characteristic weaknesses persist. In spite of the remarkable growth of the G.N.P., its potentially positive effect was in some measure nullified by the increase in private consumption, which absorbed half its gains. Similarly, the relatively slight rise of five per cent in the level of investment was inadequate to maintain economic growth.

The two essential requirements for progress towards economic independence, the Report states, are the expansion of exports and an increase in private and public savings to assure a high level of investment.

As for exports, the Report charges that the most effective use of the factors of production is presently inhibited by distortions inherent in the price system. The Report significantly adds that "a complex system of levies and subsidies, or resort to administrative measures, is no substitute for the regulation of economic activity through the price mechanism adapted to the long-term de-

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JUNE 4, 1960

[illegible]	Tiferet Bonds
[illegible]	Dollars (pension)
[illegible]	Dollars Loan
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Housing Loan A
[illegible]	" " B
[illegible]	" " C
[illegible]	" " D
[illegible]	" " E
[illegible]	" " F
[illegible]	" " G
[illegible]	Pal. Electric 27/44
[illegible]	Nat. Oil Co.
[illegible]	Local Authorities
[illegible]	Jewish Agency
[illegible]	Keren Hayesod
[illegible]	" " 1956 Iss.
[illegible]	Fertilisers & Chems.
[illegible]	Ind. Dev. Bank
[illegible]	Gen. Mortgage Bank
[illegible]	Bank Leumi Isr.
[illegible]	Razco
[illegible]	Israeli
[illegible]	Gas-Razco
	C.A.I. LINKED BOND
[illegible]	Defence Loan
[illegible]	Housing Loan A
[illegible]	" " C
[illegible]	" " D
[illegible]	Pal. Electric 27/44
[illegible]	Pal. Electric 38/48
[illegible]	Local Authorities
[illegible]	Keren Hayesod
[illegible]	" " 1956 Iss.
[illegible]	Razco
	10/50 L/C.A.I. LINKED
[illegible]	Israel
[illegible]	Ind. Dev. Bank
[illegible]	Bank Leumi Invest.
	Ordinary SHARES
	Bank Leumi
	Gen. Mortgage Bk.
	Bk. Leumi Invest.
	Eilem's Investment
	Africa Pal. Invest.
	Isr. Land Develop.
	Ata Textile
	Mifal Textile
	Assis & Bejarano
	Pal. Potash
	Tera Pharmac.
	Telem Cold Storage
	Am. Isr. Paper Mills
	Delek
	Delek (11/12 Div.)
	Jordan
	Razco

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY

Dollar Bonds: Weaker
Index Bonds: Firm
Shares: Irregular

AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.

Your Investment Adviser

MORITZ AND TUCHLER

We are not clairvoyant...

and we cannot undertake to guarantee market developments and trends.
BUT decades of experience and intimate knowledge of the securities market enable us to give you objective, knowledgeable and trustworthy advice on investments.

Therefore, you should consult us about your investment problems. This does not commit you to anything and will certainly be interesting for you.

Moritz & Tuchler

AFFILIATED: THE TEL AVIV TRUST CO. Ltd.

41 LILIENBLUM ST. TEL AVIV TEL. 61121

The Executive Committee and Staff of Alyn Hospital, St. Simon, Katamon, J'lem
mourn the passing away of its devoted worker
Claire Burgheim
and express deep sympathy to the bereaved family

We extend our deep sympathy to the manager, Mr. Evi Gimmelwitz, and the staff of Wolfschmidt Ltd. on the passing away of
Sam. Morrell
Founder and Chairman of the Company
Alcoholic Beverages Manufacturers Co. Ltd.

Wanted Information Concerning

LAURENCE HARVEY
(Room at the Top)
as Commander Crabb
in the film
The Silent Enemy
Starting Thursday evening, June 2, at TAMAR CINEMA, Tel Aviv.

When in PARIS you are cordially invited to visit
FREDDY
THE FAMOUS GIFT SHOP
PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS & TIES • LIQUORS
18, RUE AUBER - PARIS
Near Opéra-Métro Chaussée Ant. 72-09
EXPORT DISCOUNT
Diners Club Member — American Express Credit Cards Honoured

Required Immediately
EXPERIENCED PERSON
to take over
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
of Bona Export Company.
QUALIFICATIONS:
Perfect knowledge of Hebrew and English, additional languages an asset. Must be capable of supervising all shipping documents as well as ordering and obtaining supply of goods from packing station to ports.
Apply: No. 8846, P.O.B. 1051, Tel Aviv.

The Russian Film that Captured the World
now at GAT Cinema, Tel Aviv,
after a series of successful appearances.
Nothing can stop... Love
THE STARS OF DAWN
with the Circassian State Ballet.
The concentrated work of years has given us this powerful work of art.
Performances at 4.15 and 8.30.
No reservations or complimentary tickets.

A TEA FOR TOURISTS
from English-speaking countries
to discuss and ask
QUESTIONS ON ISRAEL
to be answered by
Mr. Stanley Jackson,
National Vice-Chairman of the Hitahdut Olei Britania and Chairman of H.O.B.'s Haifa Branch,
on SUNDAY, June 5, 1960
at 5 p.m. at the Kesah Hayesod Club,
the Bahrav Hagadol, Tel Aviv,
under the auspices of the
Keren Hayesod—United Israel Appeal together with the Israel Office, British Zionist Federation.

Kennedy, Nixon Draw Ahead

After Summit Failure Americans Want 'Strong' President

By PHILIP DEANE

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — IF the great debate in the U.S. in spying and Summit diplomacy has done nothing else it has stimulated U.S. thinking and argument about what type of Presidential leadership they want from next November and in the years ahead.

The "great debate" is both peculiar and essential to U.S. democracy. The last one on this scale was over the Korean war in 1951, provoked by President Truman's summary sacking of General MacArthur. The Americans have an almost pathological belief in the right of "the people" to have "all the facts" — regardless of what they may do with them. And since the Presidential campaign is already under way, some effects of the current debate are discernible among the campaigners — especially the Democrat rivals.

Senator Lyndon Johnson has begun to attack Senator John Kennedy, whose bag of primary victories has given him confidence of his party's nomination in July, and his main criticism is the youthful Kennedy's inexperience and declared willingness to have apologized to Mr. Khrushchev to save the Summit conference. Senator Lyndon Johnson, coming from Texas, can count heavily on Southern votes, and some observers believe that he is now making ground with this line outside the South at Kennedy's expense.

Stevenson Loses Ground

At the same time, however, there seems to be a drift of liberals and intellectuals away from their old champion, Adlai Stevenson, and to Kennedy. This disenchantment with the eloquent, retiring man is not because he has twice led his party to defeat in the Presidential election, and is therefore likely never to win; the new argument is that even if he won, he would make a poor President.

The old Stevenson folklore — about his hiding away to work on his witty speeches rather than going out to meet the local politicians and the people in every town he visits—is being recited these days not as admiring proof of his need for the thinker's solitude, but to show that he would rather write speeches than rule. In fact, Mr. Truman's blunt and derisory words about eggheads are now to be heard echoed in the most unlikely Democrat quarters — by the eggheads themselves.

But the liberal drift to Kennedy has other causes revealing the country's changing mood. "Of course, Kennedy is cold too, like Stevenson," a great and powerful lady of the Democratic Party was saying this week, "but he can hide it from the crowds, and he is tough. Now we need someone tough."

As for Kennedy's inexperience, the specialists say he has been learning at tremendous speed. One of them, called upon by the Senator for advice, was told: "But your views conflict with so and so..." and Kennedy reeled off an impressive list of names and opinions of other experts. Then he came forward with his own clear judgment drawn from all the counsel he had received. "He keeps the experts on tap, not on top" said an admiring expert.

Eisenhower's Travels

The main reason for the shift from Stevenson to Kennedy is that Kennedy looks like a man who can win, and means to.

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower (who is known to be planning a number of foreign visits — to Formosa, the Philippines, Thailand, Burma, and possibly even Indonesia and Ceylon, as well as Japan) is so convinced that these generate good will for the U.S. that he talks of continuing this occupation even after leaving office — acting as goodwill envoy-at-large for, he hopes, Mr. Nixon.

Republican Party campaign officials are encouraging the President, and arguing against the State Department's warnings of possible international losses in U.S. prestige should Eisenhower run into hostile receptions.

On the domestic front the Republicans seem to think they have everything to gain and nothing to lose from a series of Presidential visits abroad. First, these visits would be great events, commanding large slices of television time and printed space. If the President is met with the great enthusiasm he encountered in India or Europe, then the U.S. public will have before its eyes a spectacle of international love and respect for the Republican President. By the same token, Democrats who criticise the Administration will appear petty and partisan.

If, on the other hand, the President should encounter coldness or insults, he will benefit from the same public sympathy that arose spontaneously for Mr. Nixon when the Vice-President was vilified in Latin America. Democrats criticising the President would then appear to be deserting the nation's leader in his hour of trial.

Tribute To Tyrone Guthrie

By S. J. GOLDSMITH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.— TYRONE Guthrie was the guest of honour at this month's *Foyles* Literary Luncheon — and his work in Israel was featured as one of his achievements. The occasion was the publication of Guthrie's autobiography, "A Life in the Theatre." The top table was full of the great names of the stage: Dame Edith Evans, Fay Compton, Gladys Cooper, Flora Robson, Sir Lewis Casson, Emlyn Williams.

Sir Bronson Albery, who presided, described Tyrone Guthrie as a genius of the stage and an international man of the theatre. Guthrie made his name at the Old Vic, of course, but he also gave memorable stage productions to the United States, Canada, Finland and Israel. Sir Bronson thought that perhaps Guthrie's greatest feat as a producer had been Oedipus Rex, in Hebrew, staged with the aid of an interpreter.

J. B. Priestley, one of whose plays was Guthrie's first effort as producer, said we go to the theatre to share — imaginatively — the lives of other people and to enjoy the art of presentation.

The author of "Eli," The Jerusalem Post's weekly cartoon, has left for a study tour in the United States for three months.

Readers' Letters

CANADIAN ART

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The decision of the Executive of the Friends of the Israel Art Museums in Great Britain to raise a very considerable sum for the erection of a British Pavilion at the new buildings of our Museum — announced by the Honorary Secretary of the above body in a letter published in your issue of May 18 — has been received by us with deep appreciation.

We share the hope expressed by our friends in Great Britain that other Jewish Communities will undertake similar projects. At the same time, we consider it our duty to mention that a project of the same kind, although on a somewhat smaller scale, was launched a number of years ago by the Jews of another country: an important collection of representative examples of modern Canadian painting has been donated to the Bezalel National Museum in memory of the late Leila Joseph. It is to form the nucleus of a still larger collection of Canadian art to be assembled by the Friends of the Museum in Canada, and the idea has been propounded to raise in Canada the means for setting up a special wing or hall within the new Museum buildings in Jerusalem.

Yours, etc.
Dr. R. EYTAN
Bezalel National Museum
Jerusalem, May 24.

TOUR OF SYNAGOGUES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On Friday evening I participated in the Walking Tour of the synagogues in Jerusalem and witnessed a violation of one of our most sacred traditions, namely, respect and reverence for the eve of the Sabbath. I am sorry to say that I believe that many tourists violated this spirit, as did several of the synagogues which permitted these visits. The tourists entered these Houses of God while services were in progress. Such large groups could not fail to create a disturbance, and they detracted from the solemnity of the occasion. Many of the visitors were in shirt sleeves and without neckties. Several carried cameras and one gentleman was dressed in knee-exposing shorts. After a brief visit in this manner to one synagogue, the groups then proceeded to several other Congregations.

While I realise that it is traditional for a synagogue to welcome strangers, I do feel that these Houses of Worship should deny admission to improperly dressed gapers and to the curious while religious services are in progress. A synagogue is not a zoo. All should follow the practice of the final synagogue visited. There admission was denied to such sightseers, and they looked on from the street.

Yours, etc.
HARRY SAHLMAN
Tel Aviv, May 25.

Civilization Smites Abu Tor, Too

By E. GOLDWATER

SOON we shall have to accustom ourselves to seeing the moon rise and shine on the most modern of modern housing projects—even here in Abu Tor, where for years we have seen it hanging suspended of a summer's night over groves of immemorial pine trees.

The shikun, historians tell us, is here to stay.

Inevitably history is upon us. The signs of civilisation and progress are unmistakable. Several dour-faced individuals have already been seen in various gardens in Abu Tor, casting an annihilating eye on pine and apple trees and pacing away to determine the number of square metres with a view to future housing projects. Much as this may be a cause for private woe, it behoves us nevertheless to be fair. Ours is a small country and we need housing. Let us not only be fair, let us be equal. Why should Abu Tor be left with its incomparable view of the Old City of Jerusalem and its picturesque courtyards, when progress has already destroyed the charm of Talpiot and is encroaching on that of Talbieh?

Let there by all means be progress. Rumour has it, for example, that a section of Abu Tor's one and only park, hacked out of the barren and stony Jerusalem earth only a few years ago to provide the quarter with a few trees and benches, a sandpile, two see-saws and a little merry-go-round, is about to be sold to make way for a house. This is the only playground for a section which boasts large numbers of children who live in shacks, a stone's throw from the border.

Vanished Playground

Houses, it is true, are more important than playgrounds. And the children can surely play on the street where they used to play before they had a park. What about the huge army trucks that drive to and fro? Perhaps a few notices can be put up as have been put up elsewhere in Israel: "Remember the Mother of the Child."

Perhaps the most astonishing example of haphazard building is the house that is being built on the grounds which used to be the playground of the nursery school. Many educators and even parents have in the past turned up their noses at this wonderful institution. They have told us that it was a crime to take 40 children of all ages and expect one poor teacher to cope with them in surroundings remarkable for lack of equipment and facilities. But we do not expect so much in Abu Tor. This is a relatively poor section and many of the children have no toys at all at home so they hardly notice this lack. They had a place to go to in the mornings, and they could run around the kindergarten yard, to their hearts' content, climb the high trees and fall off just like children anywhere in Israel. And besides, although there was no equipment, they could still crawl on top of the wall surrounding their playground and watch the people passing. This, to my mind, is quite a good education.

Now, although the nursery school still exists, more than three-quarters of the courtyard adjoining has been fenced off for building purposes. Alas for freedom of movement, alas for the hop, skip and jump, the trees and the garden wall.

Eminently Reasonable

The parents have acted in an eminently reasonable manner. There have been no demonstrations, not one letter to be press, no tearing of hair, no shouting to high heaven; even the children have not been called out on strike. There has been some discussion with the really admirable teacher who has done pioneering work with a minimum of equipment, and some loud protest at the local meeting places — the Kupat Holim, the grocer's and the vegetable shop. What, however, will the children do? They will stand in the small space available to them in a long, quiet, well-behaved row.

It is interesting to conjecture what will happen. Perhaps all available plots will be sold now so that they may be rebought later at triple the price, once it is finally established historically that more housing estates also mean more children, for whom parks and nursery schools will have to be provided.

AT THE CINEMA

Gentle Fun

Carry On, Sergeant (held over at the Arnon, Jerusalem) is the kind of comedy which could emerge only from an English film studio. The fun is gentle and conventional, with nothing sardonic about it. Although the subject is army life, there is no similarity to such continental satires as "Schweik" or "Captain von Kopenik."

The hero is the tough-exteriored, kind-hearted Sergeant Grimshaw who wants to be able to complete his army career with the best-turned-out platoon of National Service recruits. Of course he gets his wish (and wins his bet of £50) and his assorted "tender blooms" end up as straight-backed soldiers.

The film was much to the liking of the audience. *F.D.*

Superior Thriller

YOU can always tell a good thriller, like Cry Terror (held over at the Orion, Haifa) by the way it gets off to its start, in this instance not only by inserting the initial shots among the credits but also by beginning the sound track simultaneously. Thus you know at once that it is a case of blackmail through anonymous letters which threaten to set off bombs in an air company's planes. Then, the credits over, the threads go out from the nervous James Mason — and at first you are not sure why — to his friend, the cool, unexcitable, laconic Rod Steiger.

An admirable, polished film of its kind, much above the ordinary level for the working out which includes the methods of laboratory detection. *H.*

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Eichmann's Ugly Truths

EICHMANN'S trial before a Jewish court in Israel may reveal some unpalatable truths to the rest of the world about the unconscionable complacency with which nations watched the great Nazi slaughter, as well as point up the fact that Nazism still holds sway in most countries, hatching its sinister plots, writes Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda), astonished by the suggestion of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organisation, that an international court be set up in Jerusalem, with judges from all parts of formerly German-occupied territory, "as a fine and beneficial gesture."

That section of world opinion, which is against trying Eichmann here, must accustom itself to the fact that Israel has the historic and moral right to try the Nazi criminal responsible for the annihilation of six million Jews, stresses the paper.

Goldmann Under Fire

Herut rages against the way the brilliant work of the *Shin Bet* is being frittered away, and the manner in which various elements, local and foreign, are doing their best to sow confusion. Especially it is angered over the attempt of certain individuals who had nothing to do with the "operation" to get themselves into the picture at all costs, even if they have to scuttle the whole affair. As if that were not enough, along comes Dr. Goldmann with his suggestion to try Eichmann by an international court.

Surprised by Dr. Goldmann's suggestion and guessing that it was inspired by his desire to be received in Moscow, Yedioth Aharonot begs him to keep his hands off Eichmann and refrain from sowing confusion. He may rest assured that even if an international court is established and Russia given a seat in it, that will not alter Khrushchev's attitude to Israel or the Jews, for he has undertaken to play the "Sword of Islam" in the footsteps of Bevin and Mussolini.

Swarms of Nazis

Omer (Histadrut) writes that the Eichmann capture has disturbed the ponds and morasses swarming with Nazis, large and small, in Germany and other countries, revealing their presence. This is a significant result of the achievement of Israel's security services.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) is not surprised by the demands of the "New York Times" and "Washington Post" that Eichmann be handed over. It is official American policy to rehabilitate such criminals as a bludgeon against Russia; and why did Davar, which seemed surprised at the U.S. newspapers, deliberately fail to mention that Moscow favoured holding the trial in Israel and offered to extend her all the necessary assistance?

Hatsofe (National Religious) opens its columns to an expression of opinion by Yeda'ya Cohen on the proposed ban of Sabbath traffic in Jerusalem's Mea She'arim, Zichron Moshe, Geula and Sha'arei Hessed Quarters. The writer states that no traffic plies these predominantly religious quarters in any case and that limiting the amendment to them will be tantamount to sanctioning this form of Sabbath desecration in the rest of the city, where Sabbath peace and observance should be axiomatic. An all-out campaign must be launched to explain to the public why Jerusalem must be made safe for the Sabbath.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) rues the outcome of the Hebrew University Students Association elections a fortnight ago and calls the veering away from Labour the symptom of a disease that will eat away at the roots of our existence by denying the positive values on which this State should be reared.

Commenting on a recent Cairo report that 44 British shipping companies are to sign an agreement with the UAR in which it is provided they must have no dealings with Israel, Haboker (General Zionist) warns the countries surrendering to the Arab boycott that they will regret it.

Al Yom discusses Mr. Ben-Gurion's reference to the problem of unemployment among Arab intellectuals and stresses the importance of vocational training.

HEARD ABROAD

If you consider "The Times" and the "Daily Mirror," each is really trying to do the same thing... The difference is that "The Times" is directed to the board room and the "Daily Mirror" to the factory floor — Mr. Gavin Astor, chairman of "The Times Publishing Company."

I believe in the possibility of war by accident. Nobody in the world as it is organised today goes to war.— Mr. Dag Hammarskjold.

If I could devote the rest of my life to promoting international understanding in dogs, I think I would have accomplished something worthwhile.—Mr. Leo Wilson, addressing the Dog Fanciers' Luncheon Club in New York.

Talking in terms of history, the South African Government may be able to hold out for 10 to 15 years. It may be less. — Fd. Marshal Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan.

U.S. 'Fuehrer's' Challenge Calls for Diplomatic Action

By JOSEPH ARIEL
Director of Yad Vashem Investigations of Neo-Nazism

THERE is more than meets the eye to the threatening telegram in which George Lincoln Rockwell, the Fuehrer of U.S. fascists, has vowed to the Israel Prime Minister that Eichmann will be avenged if he is harmed. Rockwell has good reason to believe that he may with impunity abuse the freedom of speech of American democracy.

A reserve officer in the U.S. Navy, Rockwell claims to speak on behalf of 1500 members — mostly adolescents — of his American Nazi Party. The U.S. is today the only country in the world where a group, no matter how fascist and anti-Semitic, dares openly call itself Nazi. Rockwell's cohorts are in touch with the Ku-Klux-Klan and with almost all the fascist and neo-Nazi groups in Latin America, as well as with organisations of the same type in Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, Australia, etc., many of which derive a large part of their budgets from the K.K.K. and the Rockwell group, although none have the audacity to adopt names other than such inoffensive titles as the European Social Movement, the Northern League, etc.

Rockwell not only unfurls the Nazi flag in the U.S.; he openly spreads violently anti-Semitic propaganda in that country. He wants "the National-Socialist programme" applied to the Jews of America, including the establishment of a court to try in public any non-Jews who have knowingly assisted Jewish treachery and subversion. As for the Jews themselves, he has menaced them with the opening of gas chambers in America.

This propaganda was particularly intense around last Christmas. Leaflets and handbills were distributed by the thousands in Washington, in streets, buses and parked cars. It is significant that this operation coincided with the daubing of swastikas on the walls of churches, synagogues and public buildings the world over.

The B'nai Brith Anti-Defamation League, the Jewish Community of Washington, the World Jewish Congress and other organisations protested against Rockwell's deeds and demanded he be dismissed from the U.S. Navy. It was all in vain; he remains an American officer.

What is more, the authorities have assisted him. An attempt to institute court proceedings against him for distributing the inflammatory handbills has failed, the Commissioner of the District of Columbia Corporation Council ruled that the pamphlets, though inflammatory, abusive and insulting were not obscene, and hence that their distribution did not constitute a violation of the District's laws. The police were ordered to protect those who handed them out so long as they did not constitute a menace to public order. The decision was praised by the American Civil Liberties Union as an act protecting the freedom of speech.

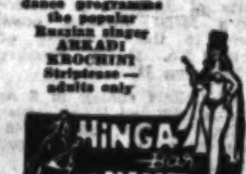
The ADL listed 213 acts of vandalism in the U.S. in January alone. In addition, there must have been several that went unreported. Thirty-two States were involved, mainly New York, California, Pennsylvania and Illinois. This spectacular outbreak, probably designed to proclaim to the American people and to the world at large the rebirth of the Nazi movement, ceased abruptly, as if by magic, in mid-February, together with the daubings in Europe. It was as if an invisible conductor had given a world-wide signal to begin the "drive" and to end it. But this does not make U.S. Nazism any less alive. Encouraged by the results, Rockwell has now permitted himself to publicly threaten the Head of the Government of a nation with which the United States maintains friendly relations.

While the swastika plague affair was the concern of the countries affected, the same cannot be said of Rockwell's arrogant cable to Mr. Ben-Gurion, one of the objectives of which was clearly to undermine the friendly relations between the U.S. and Israel. One wonders whether our Government will not now draw the attention of Washington to the implications of Rockwell's action and the danger that it represents.

ORCHESTRA
Farewell Appearance
CLIFFORD CURZON
PIANO RECITAL
TEL AVIV
TOMORROW, JUNE 4
Mann Auditorium
at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets obtainable from Mann Auditorium Box Office (Rehov Huberman) TODAY 10-1 and TOMORROW at Auditorium Box Office prior to concert.
Prices: IL2.500 — IL7.500
Reduction to I.P.O.A. members on "Recital No. 5" (Green) Voucher

FOR OUR CHILDREN Only The Best
ONEG

Je Parlerai Français a Kfar-Aviv
One of RASSCO's middle-class settlements in Bashit-Gederot
KAITANA
for Boys and Girls
Dry weather, French and English lessons, Handicrafts, Sports, Swimming etc. FRENCH COOKING.
Three Periods during July-August 1960.
Manager: Mr. Edwin J. Levy will meet you personally on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays, between 4-6 p.m. at the RASSCO offices: 1 Rehov Har Sinai, Tel Aviv, (Room 26), Tel. 67894.

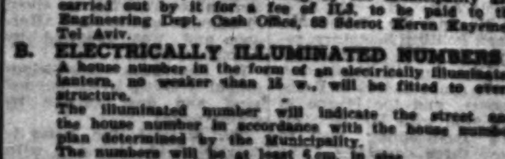
Every evening starting tonight great international dance programme the popular Russian singer ARKADI KROCHINI Striptease — adults only

HINGA Bar
Complete air-conditioning

NILI CHILDREN'S KAITANA
(SUMMER HOLIDAY CAMP)
ZICHRON YA'ACOV, Tel. 2028, P.O.B. 22
Under the management of
Alice Abramson and Ya'acov Dagan
First Period: July 3 — July 22
Second Period: July 24—August 12
The summer camp is located in a large pine wood, 150 m. above sea level: new building, delightful spot, sea and mountain air.
Run by highly experienced teachers and instructors.
SPORT, GAMES, HANDICRAFTS, SCOUTING, PREPARING OF LESSONS, BATHING ON QUIET TANTURA BEACH.
For particulars and registration, please write: Abramson, Shchunat Miller, Rehovot.
Ya'acov Dagan, Zichron Ya'acov.
Interviews in Tel Aviv at Cafe Vered, Dizengoff corner KKL, Monday-Thursday, between 5.30—7.30 p.m.
Reduction for children of regular members of the armed forces.

The Special Mifal Hapayis Drawing will take place June 19, 1960. Two IL50,000 prizes, 25 flats and more . . .
19

ADA HARDY Kaitana, Bat Yam
Opening on July 1, 1960
Offers during the Summer vacation exquisite accommodation and recreation for children, aged 5-13.
Large, shady pine trees, garden, wholesome Kasher food five times daily.
Sea-bathing, sport, playground.
Supervision by well-trained personnel
Parents going abroad may safely leave their children with us.
Registration and particulars: 14 Rehov Perlstein, Tel. 84375, Bat Yam.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEL AVIV
THE ISRAEL ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ISRAEL CONSERVATORIUM & THE TEL AVIV ACADEMY OF MUSIC
under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture
Hon. President—Leonard Bernstein. Principal: Oedoen Partos
Registration of Students for The 1960/61 School Year For All Classes of The Conservatorium and The Academy continues.
CURRICULUM: Composition, Conducting, all theoretical subjects, instruments, Method and Interpretation of the Pianoforte and all orchestral instruments, operatic singing, pre-instrumental department (for children aged 7 and over).
REGISTRATION: PARTICULARS at 7 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv (2nd floor), daily between 4-6 p.m. Tel. 67546.

Street Names, Number Plaques and Lighting for House Numbers
We should like to call the attention of all house owners (including apartment owners and members of house committees in cooperatively owned buildings) to the Tel Aviv-Yaffo Municipality By-Law (Street Names and House Number Plaques) of 1959 (published in Kovetz Hatakanot No. 918, of June 18, 1959.)
A. NUMBER PLAQUES
A number plaque (or plaques) will be fitted, as soon as possible, to every structure, in accordance with the house number plan determined by the Municipality and carried out by it for a fee of IL3, to be paid to the Engineering Dept. Cash Office, 68 Sderot Keren Kayemet, Tel Aviv.
B. ELECTRICALLY ILLUMINATED NUMBERS
A house number in the form of an electrically illuminated lantern, no weaker than 15 w., will be fitted to every structure.
The illuminated number will indicate the street and the house number in accordance with the house number plan determined by the Municipality.
The numbers will be at least 6 cm. in size.
The Municipality recommends the following forms of illuminated number lanterns:

House owners will light the numbers every evening, from sunset till sunrise (either manually or automatically).
C. PLACING OF ILLUMINATED NUMBERS
The illuminated number will be placed by the house-owner:
1. In a prominent visible position, facing the street and no farther removed from it than 10 metres.
2. Approximately 3 metres above the level of the walk or road.
3. Houses facing more than one street will have electrically illuminated numbers facing each street.
D. PROPER MAINTENANCE
Every house is required to keep its street signs and number plaques in proper condition, and not to permit them to be obliterated by vines, hedges, trees, paint, whitewash, dirt, etc.
Illuminated house numbers will impart a modern and attractive appearance to our city and will enable every citizen and tourist to find his way with ease.
Particulars concerning number plaques and illuminated house numbers may be obtained at the Engineering Department, Surveying Sub-Dept., Room 208, 68 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Tel Aviv.
NOTE: Further notice will be forthcoming on the part of the Municipality concerning houses in Hatikva Quarter, Sheikh Munis and Summeil, and on single streets for which numbering has not yet been determined.
ELIEZER SHECHTER
Acting Mayor
June 3, 1960

Tourists & Investors!
IF YOU HAVE ISRAEL IN MIND
we are with you all the way
BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.
Consult us in:
NEW YORK: 20 Pine St., N.Y. 5, Tel. Whitehall [illegible]
LONDON: Anglo-Israel Bank Ltd. [illegible]
ZURICH: Bahnhofstr. 12 [illegible]
FRANKFURT A/M: [illegible]
TEL AVIV HEAD OFFICE: [illegible] Rehov Yehuda Halevi [illegible]
For trust services and property management: THE BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL TRUST COMPANY LTD.
[illegible] Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv [illegible]

Sensation

KETEM
Look here for the answer

DRINK Cristal
A PRODUCT OF Tabori LTD. PARDESS HANNA

Study at Home
LANGUAGES · ACCOUNTANCY · MATRICULATION
ENGINEERING · PROFESSIONAL EXAMS
and prepare yourself with the help of our experienced tutorial service for recognised British professional Qualifications in all Branches of Engineering, Technology, Commerce, Accountancy, Economics, University and General Education, Languages etc. Diploma courses for: A.M.S.E., A.M.I.Prod. E., A.M.Brit. I.R.E., A.F.R.Ae.S., A.A.C.C.A., B.Sc. (Econ.), G.C.E. Cambridge Proficiency Examination etc.
OUR MAIN FEATURES:
• Prompt and efficient local tutorial service.
• Personal attention and guidance.
• Supply of all textbooks and lessons.
• Moderate all-inclusive fees.
• Recognised and approved study material.
• Courses adjusted to individual requirements.
• Over 10 years of local experience.
LEARN MORE TO EARN MORE
Apply today for prospectus FREE of CHARGE by calling or writing to:
BRITISH INSTITUTES OF ENGINEERING & COMMERCE (BIET & BICA)
Tel Aviv: 2 Rehov Pinsker, P.O.B. 4637
Jerusalem: 2 Ben Yehuda. Haifa: 6 Bank St.
Name:
Address:
Subjects of interest:

Some of the 4,000 Jerusalem School children who participated in the Shavuot celebration at the Jewish Agency building this week. Photo by Harris

More On Eichmann

BUREAU 06 is the name of the unit in charge of investigating and preparing the case against Adolf Eichmann, whose capture about a fortnight ago was still the main topic of discussion in Israel this week and the subject of wide attention and numerous editorials abroad.

Nitzav Abraham Selinger has been put in charge of Bureau 06, and a team of top-ranking police officers and legal experts have been assigned to his command which has set up headquarters in Haifa. While no one knows for sure how long the investigation will take, it is widely assumed that at least ten weeks or three months will pass before the trial begins. The charge-sheet, however, will have to be ready within about six weeks for detention orders may be prolonged for no more than 60 days, after which the detainee must either be formally charged or be released on bail — something that is quite unlikely in Eichmann's case.

Eichmann's place of detention is being kept secret and consequently various rumours have been published here and abroad concerning his detention. The Police finally felt obliged to deny such stories as the one that he was being kept in an air-conditioned room or that he was given wine with his food, etc. The Israel authorities took special precautions to make sure that he does not escape justice by committing suicide. However, the group of policemen selected to guard Eichmann is composed entirely of *sabras* and of policemen coming from countries which were not directly affected by Nazi occupation, none of whom speaks German.

As the Eichmann case was discussed up and down the country, various new aspects of the problem emerged. Most people felt that Eichmann should be properly tried by an Israel Court, but there were some — reportedly including Dr. Nahum Goldmann — who suggested that the court sitting in Israel should be expanded into an international tribunal composed of judges representing all the countries where Eichmann was "active" during the war.

The historic meaning of the Eichmann trial in Israel was discussed by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion both at the weekly Cabinet meeting, which heard a report on the preparations for the trial, and in a letter he published in "Davar" addressed to the Ahdut Ha'avoda leader, Yisrael Galili. The Prime Minister wrote:

In my opinion, the importance of the capture of Adolf Eichmann and his trial in Israel lies not in the extraordinary resource and skill of the staff of the Security Services... but in the privilege... of having the entire story of the holocaust revealed in an Israel Court, so that the fact should be known and remembered by the youth in Israel... and so that world public opinion, too, should learn the truth.

An involved debate was started by Justice Minister Rosen's appeal to the press and the public to observe all the formalities required to assure that Eichmann be tried without the verdict being assumed from the beginning. Mr. Rosen was primarily appealing to the press against "sensational" publications which in some cases indulged in blood-thirsty comment. However, Mr. Rosen's request provoked wide criticism both in the press and in the Knesset, as it was pointed out that the Eichmann case was not an ordinary criminal trial, where the defendant is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty. Moreover, it was questioned whether, from the purely legal point of view, a report could be in contempt of Court before the court proceedings started. Should newspapers resort to terms like "alleged murderer of six million Jews" and "charged with organizing the deportation of etc."? What kind of trial can be held where the guilt of the defendant is so well known and of such apocalyptic proportions as to be beyond the normal criteria of crime and punishment? The answer is surely quite straightforward. The court trial is the process whereby a civilized society determines whether a person is guilty or innocent of charges made against him, in this case responsibility for those enormous crimes.

Speculation on the place where Eichmann was caught was still the favourite pastime of papers all over the world. Guesses varied from one published in Prague, according to which Eichmann was extradited to Israel by the authorities of the Arab Sheikhdom of Kuwait, to a report that he was brought from the Argentine to Israel in a submarine. The German press, however, mostly stuck to the speculation that Eichmann, along with hundreds if not thousands of other top Nazis, was living in one of the Arab countries. He and many others were allegedly representing West German business firms in those countries. The most widely accepted version was that Eichmann was discovered in a South American country and brought from there to Israel clandestinely by a special plane. The Israel authorities presumably were not too unhappy about the numerous and largely contradictory theories about the place and means of Eichmann's capture; the longer the disclosure of the true place of his capture is delayed, the smaller is the likelihood of any diplomatic demarche from that country.

Another Asian Link

ISRAEL has a "virtual ambassador in Katmandu" in the person of Prime Minister Koirala, said 32-year-old Visna Thapa, the chief whip of the Nepal Congress Party, Nepal's Socialist Government party which controls two-thirds of the parliament. He was addressing a Histadrut gathering last January during a 10-day visit to Israel on his way home from the U.N. Assembly in New York to Katmandu, having come here like several other Nepalese Government leaders who had decided to visit Israel during the past three years to acquaint the remote Himalayan mountain kingdom with the experiences of another young as well as ancient Asian state.

This week the "virtual ambassador" himself announced that Nepal and Israel are to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level, and three days later official statements to that effect were published in Jerusalem and Katmandu. For those who had followed the development of relations with Nepal's Socialist leaders, this week's announcement did not come as a surprise. Despite the special political significance involved in the mutual establishment of embassies in Israel and Nepal, this formal act had only been the culmination of almost four years of increasingly close contacts between Israel's Labour Movement and the young leaders of Nepal's Socialist Party. Nepal's Socialists had also been the centre of the democratic forces that some years earlier successfully rebelled against the unlimited power of the century-old hereditary Rana dynasty of the Nepalese Prime Ministers.

With this week's announcement of Prime Minister Koirala, Nepal has joined the ranks of other Asian countries which did not hesitate to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, despite their cordial relations with the Arab states. Counting Burma, Ceylon, Thailand and Laos, Nepal is the fifth country in India's immediate vicinity to have taken such a step, and the political realism displayed by these neighbours served to point up Nehru's own attitude with regard to Israel.

Nehru's concept of neutrality, as far as the Middle East is concerned, acquired another significant expression when during his extensive Middle East tour last month the Indian Premier visited practically every state in the area except Israel. The closest he allowed himself to approach Israel was a bird's-eye view from the plane that took him to the Gaza Strip to visit refugee camps there as well as his Indian troops that serve with the U.N. Emergency Forces.

Nepal began to open its doors to the outside world when the revolution against the Rana dynasty had introduced the foundations of a democratic regime and the young King Mahendra joined the popular forces striving for economic modernization and utilization of the country's resources. Former Premier and Foreign Minister Mr. Moshe Sharett, accompanied by Mr. Eliyahu Ben Horin, now Ambassador to Burma, were the first Israel delegation to visit Nepal in October 1956, just a few days before the Sinai campaign. Mr. Sharett was received by the King and held long talks with leading members of the Government, including the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

Then, in September 1957, came Nepal's first official visitor to Israel, Mr. Krishna Upadhya, editor of the daily "Nepal Pukar" (Nepal Call). Six months later, in April 1958, Mr. Reuven Barkatt, the former Head of the Histadrut Political Department, attended the session in Katmandu of the Asian Socialist Conference, which had unanimously decided to extend special greetings to Israel's Tenth Anniversary. Further valuable contacts with Nepalese Socialist leaders were made, and four months later, in August 1958, two other important representatives from Nepal visited Israel. These were Mr. B. P. Koirala, President of the Nepal Congress Party and now his country's Prime Minister, and Dr. Thulsi Giri, the party's Secretary-General and now Minister of Development.

Meanwhile, Dr. Giri paid a second visit to Israel last April as Nepal's delegate to the Socialist International Conference and was followed by the visit of the Nepalese Minister of Education, Mr. Parashu Narain Chaudhary, who last month returned to Katmandu together with Mr. David Hacohen just in time for the convention of the Nepal Congress Party. The final decision to establish diplomatic relations with Israel must have ripened then and the official announcement followed this week. The small, nine-million, mountain kingdom, ruled by a popular King and a Socialist party, situated in between two Asian giants, China and India, chose Israel to be among the first countries with which diplomatic relations should be maintained.

Also this week Israel was among the first countries to extend formal recognition to the new Government in Turkey, wishing peace and prosperity to its people and perhaps also expecting the renewal of closer and more cordial relations with this important Middle Eastern country, once the internal difficulties are overcome and democratic elections have established a permanent Government.

Pay As You Go

THE decision of the Ministerial Economic Committee to raise IL30m. through the sale of short-term, non-linked Treasury Bills in order to plug some of the remaining gaps in the Development Budget created the impression in some circles this week that resort was being had to desperate remedies. Nothing could have been further from the facts. Borrowing by the Government through the sale of securities in order to finance development projects, though never more than a relatively minor source of revenue, has been normal procedure in the past. The real significance of the new issue, in the form of Treasury Bill, is that for the first time the money market will be provided with a short-dated security, yielding a fairly high interest rate, for which there appears to be a considerable demand and which till now has not been available.

In financial circles the present decision has come as no surprise. Dr. E. Saalheimer, in his address on the occasion of the opening of the new premises of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange of which he is Chairman (reported in The Jerusalem Post on May 20), noted that the money market was in need of short-dated Government securities. Likewise, the Bank of Israel in its 1959 Annual Report pointed out that in the absence of such securities on the stock market, private individuals were investing considerable sums in promissory notes and bills originating with the Ministry of Finance and the Jewish Agency. Immigrant Housing Loan Certificates, most of which are allotted at premiums to individuals in receipt of foreign currency remittances, were also being easily taken up at a discount, with buyers getting a yield of from 7 to 10 per cent.

The diminishing interest recently noted, in linked securities as a result of the stability of the price structure, and the prevailing opinion that devaluation was not to be expected, is another factor that may have influenced the Government's decision that the time was auspicious for the new type of Treasury Bill. While some of the money which has been diverted from linked securities has been going into the share market, it is nevertheless highly probable that the Government's new issue will also be readily taken up by the public.

In the meantime a subcommittee has been appointed to work out the details of the new issue such as interest rate, period of redemption and method of sale. There are rumours to the effect that the Bills will be sold by public tender, in other words by auction, and if so it will be interesting to observe the prevailing mood in the money market and to see at what rate of interest buyers are prepared to take up these Bills. The suggestion made in some quarters that some Lilienblum Street money may be attracted appears a little far-fetched since it is hardly likely that, even under the most attractive terms, they will yield the kind of return that can be obtained today on the black money market.

The fact that was probably of greatest interest to the average citizen and barely received mention was the Government's determination not to resort to inflationary measures in order to obtain the funds still required to meet the expenditures of the Development Budget. And of equal significance was the growing proportion of the Budget which is being financed from the internal resources of the economy as compared with foreign loans and other remittances from abroad. Whereas in 1955/56 only 20 per cent of the Development Budget was covered from internal resources the proportion has gradually increased to 55.5 per cent in the current budget — an encouraging index of Israel's economic progress.

All Aboard

THE arrival of the 18,100 ton American Export Line's passenger ship, s.s. Atlantic, in Haifa last Sunday marked the inauguration of the company's regular U.S.-Israel passenger service. It also marked a major departure in the company's Israel service. Moreover, at one stroke, the total passenger-carrying capacity between New York and Haifa was more than doubled and the service is now no longer exclusively under the Israel flag.

The Export Line plied the route with a regular, though infrequent service, up to 1951, with the s.s. La Guardia, which it had chartered for the purpose. The lack of passengers at the time, and the firm's reluctance to have its name associated with a vessel far inferior to its modern Constitution and Independence, calling in Italy, swung the decision to discontinue the service. For some time, passengers on this route were forced either to fly, or to travel by sea via Italy. Then, Zim introduced the 40-year-old s.s. Jerusalem to the route, in an effort to build up passenger traffic between Israel and the U.S. She was replaced four years ago by the newly-built, modern, though rather smaller, (9,600-ton) s.s. Israel and s.s. Zion. With these ships, Zim built up a flourishing trade, greatly raising the passenger volume on the route, until the Export Line's experts recognized that "there are more passengers on this route than service offered." The line, which had stuck to Israel through thick and thin with its regular cargo service, thus went about refitting the Atlantic for the Mediterranean run at a cost of $2m., installing swimming pools, air-conditioning throughout and toilet facilities in every cabin. The ship now has accommodation for 830 tourist class passengers, and for 50 in first class. Its fares, fixed by the Conference of which Zim is also a member, are only slightly higher than those of the smaller Israel ships, Zion and Israel, which have a passenger capacity of 308 each.

For Zim, the introduction of the s.s. Atlantic, which is said to be already well-booked through the summer, means the beginning of competition. Zim feels that it laboured long and hard to build the service, encouraging the demand by supplying the ships. Now, the Export Line has stepped in to join in reaping the benefits. No one of course disputes the American company's right to do what it did, but Zim feels that the Government should aid the Israel company in its effort to offer a more competitive service against the American line on this route, as the Atlantic, like all U.S. passenger vessels, benefits from government subsidies. In fact, directors of the American firm aboard the ship in Haifa expressed their understanding for Zim's case on the subsidy issue.

Over a year ago a Zim meeting had recommended the acquisition of a 22,000 ton vessel for the route. But Government approval has not yet been given, leaving the field clear for the s.s. Atlantic. No one can deny that passengers prefer a larger ship on the route, where prices are almost identical. Having already rather "missed the boat," Zim now looks to the Government for aid in one form or another, to catch up again and is known to be on the search for an existing vessel of about 20,000 tons to fill the gap until it can build a ship of its own that size. Shipping circles believe that the easier availability of accommodation will encourage even more travellers, partly at the airlines' expense.

The arrival of the Atlantic also fostered some speculation on the Arab boycott. Some saw it as a definite blow to the boycott. However, it appears that this issue had no direct bearing on the matter, except for the pleasant realisation that a big U.S. firm has reaffirmed its continuing confidence in Israel as a tourist attraction. At the same time the Export Line is continuing its passenger and cargo services to the Arab states as well.

Planning Land Use

IN his budget speech in the Knesset last week, the Minister of Agriculture pointed out that among the settlements founded since the War of Independence, water allocations and especially land holdings per family have been much higher in kibbutzim than in moshavim.

These differences are to be pared down under the new five-year agricultural development plan lately worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jewish Agency. Young kibbutzim will consist of 70 dunams per family unit, each with an annual water allocation of 17,100 cubic metres, and young moshavim of 34 dunams per unit, with 13,300 cb.ms. of water.

Since the total land area at present at the disposal of the kibbutzim will be maintained, the number of units on the young collective settlements will have to grow by 40 per cent in the next four years in order to bring the size of each unit down to 70 dunams. Mr. Dayan noted that the growth of the kibbutz movement so far has been much slower.

In any case the new allocations, which will have little immediate effect on the settlements since they are only targets, are likely to prove a much less important issue than the physical problem of survival posed to all the settlements by accumulating surpluses and declining market prices.

Middle East Scene — **By Amnon Bartur**

STRIFE IN JEDDA

AS the sweltering hot days of another Middle Eastern summer approach, the season of confusion and unrest is getting off to a full start — two "peaceful" coups, in Kabul and in Ankara; a royal family quarrel in Jedda threatening King Saud's regime; a delicate situation in trouble-ridden Lebanon on the eve of new parliamentary elections. One can hardly ask for more variety.

The split in the Saudi royal family has its immediate origins in the decision of Crown Prince Faisal, Premier and Foreign Minister, to go to Europe for treatment of a rather vicious stomach ulcer. Since it is generally believed that the ailing Amir may not be able to resume his duties after this trip, the question of who would deputise for him during his absence has become the occasion for a major dispute between the two sections of the royal family — the progressives and the conservatives.

The real bone of contention seems to be the problem of naming Faisal's successor as Crown Prince. When Faisal informed his brother, Saud, early this month of his intention to go for prolonged medical treatment in Switzerland, suggesting that one of the Princes be appointed his deputy for the duration, the King made it clear that he intended to keep power to himself. He explained, it is reported, that, having himself transferred those powers to Faisal two years ago, he did not deem it incumbent on him to bestow them on anyone else.

Princes Rally Against Saud

When Saud refused to budge from his position, Faisal last week invited their many brothers for a meeting to resolve the dispute. According to reports reaching Beirut from Kuwait, an overwhelming majority of the princes rallied to Faisal's side: they feared that should Saud resume full responsibility he would deprive them of their allowances and their life of luxury. No less than 17 per cent of the country's revenues go to maintenance of the royal family.

But Faisal's fears are of another kind. When he assumed responsibility two years ago — following an emergency meeting of the princes similar to that convened last week — Saudia's finances were in a bad way, and the prestige of the House of Saud in the Arab world was at its lowest ebb. In less than two years, Faisal managed to straighten things out both in the internal and in the inter-Arab spheres. By using the country's ample oil revenues sensibly for the first time, he effected complete financial recovery in 18 months: the gold, silver and hard currency reserves rose from $24m. in the summer of 1958 to $120m. last December. Now, Faisal fears that handing back full authority to Saud would result in a resumption of that indiscriminate conspicuous spending and consumption which had harmed the economy to such an extent.

Relations With Cairo

There is little doubt, however, that the subject of Riyadh's relations with the Arab world constitutes one of the most serious points of dispute between the King and his Crown Prince. Faisal was always an anti-Hashemite and advocated collaboration with Cairo as long as it remained hostile to the descendants of Sherif Hussein of Mecca. When Saud decided to revise his traditional enmity to Baghdad and Amman, in an effort to thwart Nasser's pan-Arab designs, Faisal insisted on maintaining cooperation with Cairo — reportedly in an effort to safeguard his considerable real estate and other holdings in Egypt.

Saud's hostility to Abdul Nasser is too deep-rooted to be viewed as a passing phenomenon. After all, it was his quarrel with Nasser that cost him his authority in 1958, when Syrian intelligence chief Abdul Hamid el-Sarraj unearthed a Saud-inspired plot to assassinate Nasser and, eventually to thwart the Egypt-Syrian merger; at a meeting of the 35 surviving sons of the late King Abdul 'Aziz Al Saud it was decided that the only way to save Saudia for the Saudi House was to transfer all actual power to Emir Faisal and maintain as complete a neutrality in inter-Arab affairs as possible. This Faisal has managed to effect, and Saudi Arabia has become, as a result, one of the Arab countries least affected by the scathing propaganda of Cairo and Baghdad.

Changed Circumstances

What has made Saud feel strong enough to challenge his brother in the current dispute? There is no authoritative answer to this question, especially since Saudia is a country about which it is difficult to get reliable information. But the generally accepted explanation is that, by one of those dialectical turns of fate so characteristic of the Arab East, Saud has chosen to side with the forces of reform and revolution which until recently were led by his brother — who virtually appropriated them!

According to this version of the situation, first propounded by a Special Correspondent of the "Economist" a month ago, while Faisal was busy tidying up the financial mess, left over by his elder brother, Saud set out "to win friends and influence the non-voting populace." Paradoxically enough, when Faisal announced the lifting of press censorship last January, it was Saud's son who launched a campaign for constitutional reform, even calling for the election of a Legislative Council and the establishment of provincial parliaments as well. This immediately drove Faisal and his men into the unpleasant position of defending the old order. Elections, they retorted, would be premature and should be postponed for at least 10 years, "when education and experience would have developed the necessary feelings of responsibility."

No Compromise in Sight

Now all these subtle manoeuvrings have come to the surface with Faisal's imminent departure. Feeling stronger and more confident than at any time during the past few years, Saud is reported to be sticking to his guns: he wants again to concentrate all powers in his hands during his brother's absence, and is adamant in his determination to preserve succession to the throne for his own family. Faisal, on the other hand, fears that the economic and financial situation would again deteriorate, and the country's relations with Cairo would worsen, should his brother succeed in his present efforts.

The situation as it stood this week was that Faisal wanted his brother Fahad, known to be pronouncedly anti-Saud and pro-Egyptian, to assume the powers of Prime Minister and become "Deputy Crown Prince." This Saud is determined to prevent at any cost, and a compromise solution has been submitted by various conciliators and well-wishers which envisages the appointment of Fahad to the deputy Premiership while transferring the succession temporarily to Prince "Mohammed," Saud's son and Faisal's son-in-law.

But there is no sign that Saud would accept a compromise. He seems to feel that with Cairo so embroiled in Syria and in its own internal difficulties and with his own position visibly improving inside Saudia, he can take the helm again and end the period of isolation imposed upon him by circumstances. It is reported, too, that Saud intends to concentrate his foreign policy efforts on a broad Islamic front and to drop his increasingly hopeless efforts on the Arab front.

Sparked Century's Literary Uproar

By STANLEY JOHNSON

BORIS PASTERNAK

MOSCOW (AP).— BORIS Leonidovich Pasternak, centre of the greatest literary uproar of this century, was a gentle and non-political poet who stumbled almost accidentally away from politics and the stress of modern life, concentrating on what he called "safe transitions."

Then the storm broke.

The Swedish Academy awarded him the 1958 Nobel Prize for literature, primarily for his novel "Doctor Zhivago," only excerpts from which had been published in Russia and which has since been denounced as vicious and anti-Soviet.

Pasternak had written the book between 1948 and 1953 in a peaceful country cottage at the writers' colony of Peredelkino.

It came to the attention of Milan Publisher Giancarlo Feltrinelli who printed it in Italy despite Soviet demands that he should not.

From there, the novel swept the whole of the non-Communist world, winning almost universal acclaim as a great human document.

The crowning reward was the Nobel prize.

At first, Pasternak told reporters he accepted it "joyfully."

"To receive this prize fills me with great joy and also gives me moral support," he told visitors.

But then the whole force of the Soviet literary world was directed against the frail, iron-grey-haired poet.

He was stripped of membership of the union of writers.

There were even demands that Pasternak be exiled — and these grieved him greatly.

In a personal appeal to Khrushchev, he wrote:

"This is impossible for me. I am bound to Russia by birth, life and work.

"I cannot conceive of my destiny separately and outside it. Whatever my mistakes and delusions, I could not have imagined that I would find myself in the centre of such a political campaign as has begun to be whipped up around my name in the West.

"Having realized this, I have informed the Swedish Academy of my voluntary renunciation of the Nobel prize."

Pasternak then returned, as much as possible, to his previous quiet country life, but published nothing more.

Surprisingly enough, although Pasternak was expelled from the writer's union, it was this organization's mutual aid fund which supplied the medicines and other needed equipment, and arranged for him to have the finest possible professional attention during his last illness.

Pasternak is survived by his wife Zinaida Nikolaevna, whom he married in 1930 and by two sons, Evgenny 32, and Leonid 21.

"Home" for the poet was a two-storey brown-painted wooden dacha on the outskirts of the village of Peredelkino, some 22 kilometres outside Moscow. There, upstairs and downstairs, were multi-windowed sunporches rounded and shaped much like observation lounges on transatlantic liners.

Alongside his house, Pasternak had a separate wooden building which served as a library and study. Hung on the walls were some of his father's illustrations for Tolstoi's novel "Resurrection" and there were books in many languages — Russian, English, Polish, German and French — in all of which he was fluent.

Views on Jews Drew Criticism

In a review of "Dr. Zhivago" by Meir Mindlin, published in our columns October 24, 1958, the following references were made to Boris Pasternak's attitude to the Jews:

WHAT Pasternak has to say on the Jewish question (and it is a good deal, and is distributed among several characters) is a very old story, and a very irritating one to the Jewish reader, for here Pasternak the poet drops into the most tarnished, the rustiest of cliches: the assimilationist thesis . . . to ask someone else, a whole people at that, to surrender its personality, its identity . . . of course, no Russian or Englishman could think of casting off his identity; this is a specialized product of Jewish self-hatred. What is particularly obtuse morally is the implication that the Jews, by sticking to their own identity, are guilty of their own misfortunes and disasters. This is driven home rather unpleasantly in one of the poems, "The Miracle" which retells the gospel parable of the barren fig tree that withered at Jesus' command... If I read the poem rightly, then Pasternak interprets the Nazi holocaust — *The doomed tree trembled/ Like a lightning conductor struck by lightning/ And was consumed to ashes* — as a miracle, a miracle is God. Not a very charitable view, I should say. One is also reminded of Bialik's monograph on Leonid Pasternak, where the painter is praised for having produced two art books on Jewish subjects, and which ends with an account of how Jews have given their best talents to secular cultures in which they lived, these talents giving nothing in return to their people, but here:

Last season's fruit is eaten/ And the fulfilled beast shall kick the empty pail.

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. June 5	[illegible]	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam, London
	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston, New York
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome
	[illegible]	EL AL	Paris, New York
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
MON. June 6	[illegible]	EL AL	Teheran
	[illegible]	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Athens, London, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Nicosia
TUES. June 7	[illegible]	EL AL	Johannesburg
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	[illegible]	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
WED. June 8	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	[illegible]	S.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	[illegible]	EL AL	London, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Nicosia
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
THURS. June 9	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	[illegible]	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	[illegible]	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	[illegible]	EL AL	Zurich, London
	[illegible]	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	[illegible]	ALITALIA	Rome
	[illegible]	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Munich, London
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
FRI. June 10	[illegible]	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
	[illegible]	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	[illegible]	S.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	[illegible]	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, London
	[illegible]	EL AL	Vienna, Paris
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Day	s/s	to
7/6	Tuesday	MESSAPIA	Larnaca/Rhodes/Piraeus/Naples/Genoa
10/6	Friday	ISRAEL	Naples/[illegible]/Gibraltar/New York

PELTOURS
TRAVEL•TOURS•INSURANCE•FREIGHT
[illegible]

Attention All American Tourists
RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, NEW YORK, ships regularly from Israel to all parts of America and Canada through Collective B/L.
Save freight expenses and valuable shipping time.
TRANSLLOYD LTD.
21 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv Tel. [illegible]
Transport Services: Haifa Tel. [illegible]

DUBEK MENTHOL
with high porosity paper
THE "AIR-CONDITIONED" CIGARETTE
LIGHTLY MENTHOLIZED

Six-Week Preparatory Rites Precede Swaziland's Colourful Rain Ceremony

By Fay Duran

"OF course I am interested in Israel," said the handsome man, hitching his brightly patterned blanket to cover more closely one copper-coloured shoulder. "After all, we are distantly related to you."

The Paramount Chief of Swaziland must have divined my mental query, for he added quickly: "By tradition, my nation has family connections with the Ethiopians, with whom I understand your forefathers also had some kind of relationship, through that intrepid woman, the Queen of Sheba."

This was my first introduction to one of Southern Africa's most beautiful territories and later to one of its most colourful ceremonies.

Swaziland is one of the three British Protectorates which featured in the news recently as territories in which political refugees from the Union of South Africa took asylum. The British enclaves of Swaziland, Basutoland and Bechuanaland have for long been a source of irritation to the Afrikaaner government, which would like to see them incorporated in the Union.

Swaziland, where the outspoken and liberal Bishop of Johannesburg took refuge during the wave of detentions in South Africa, is a beautiful and fertile area about three-quarters of the size of Israel. Prior to the Boer War, the territory was administered by the Boer Republic of the Transvaal, but afterwards it passed to the control of Britain. Today, the policy of the British Colonial Office is to allow full autonomy of tribal administration to the native co-rulers, the Paramount Chief (whose Swazi title is "The Lion") and the Queen-Mether (known as "The She-Elephant").

Of Bantu Stock

The Swazis, who number about 200,000, are a good-looking but not outstandingly hard-working people of Bantu stock. Their country, whose original inhabitants were probably Bushmen, is blessed with many rivers and great mineral wealth. Tin, asbestos, coal and barytes are mined; gold was at one time found but has since petered out; and there are indications that thorium and uranium are present. During the last 15 years, the Colonial Development Corporation has joined private capital in afforestation projects. Today, some 160,000 acres of land are under pine and other species, and great man-made forests march along the hillsides. The Swazis themselves, though gradually taking to agriculture under the guidance of the present Paramount Chief, Sobhuza II, still prefer to count their wealth in cattle and still rate numbers above quality. Thousands of them migrate for periods to the gold-mines of the Union, while others man the sub-tropical fruit farms of the few white settlers.

Sobhuza II C.B.E. is an astute and intelligent man in his late fifties, who was partly educated in England and who takes a close interest in world politics. Although he drives through his domains in a Cadillac and appears at Residency functions in European dress, he receives his guests in his own home in national costume. The Swazi costume has something Scottish about it, consisting as it does of a cotton kilt, a sporran of skins and a highly coloured blanket or cotton square (according to the season) covering one shoulder.

When we called on the Paramount Chief, he received us in one of his European homes. Tea was served from a massive silver tea-service, but the maid-servant who handed the Paramount Chief his cup and saucer went on beaded knees to do so. The wife chosen to act as hostess (he is rumoured to have several score wives) was a university graduate and a trained teacher and she wore European dress. Round the walls were seated members of the Chief's council, all chieftains. They were national dress and some of them had the blanket of hair, characteristic of the Swazis.

It was at this tea-party that Sobhuza II suggested that we might care to return at the end of the year to see the famous religious ceremony, commonly called the Rain Ceremony.

When we came to see the ceremony, we found that the festival resembled a combination of Shavuot and Succot ceremonies. Whether the Swazis have been influenced by Jewish tradition is a moot point. What is true is that Islamic and Semitic influences have been at work right down the East Coast of Africa. The lingua franca of the area, Swahili, has a strong Arabic element. The Swazis observe a lunar calendar. Circumcision is practised among many Bantu tribes. There is a theory that the mysterious ruins of Zimbabwe in Rhodesia are the remains of a Semitic stronghold. And there is the tradition, referred to by the Paramount Chief, of the connection between the Swazis and the Ethiopians.

As The Moon Dies

Preparations for the Rain Ceremony or Incwala, as it should more properly be called, begin some six weeks prior to the festival proper. The date is decided on by the elders, who keep watch on the movement of the sun right through the year until the longest day of the year is reached and then wait to see the new moon which follows. As soon as the new moon is sighted, specially appointed elders set out for the rivers and the sea in order to draw water exactly at the full moon. They must return with the water, which is required for various rituals, exactly at the time the moon "dies."

From then until the following full moon, members of the Swazi Royal Family begin to practise the sacred chants (or Incwala) which may not be sung at any other time. At noon on the day of the full moon, young Swazi braves who have previously undergone ritual purification, set out to gather branches of a sacred tree which grows at only one place in Swaziland. They must be there and back, a distance of about 80 miles, in just under 18 hours. The next day, the elders begin to enclose with the sacred branches a small site to be used as the main shrine. This is sacrosanct and no white people are allowed to photograph it, even from the outside. The priests then carry out secret rites over a black ox inside the shrine, after which the animal is taken out into the main enclosure where it is pummelled into a daze by the young warriors and then killed inside the shrine. A second black ox is then taken into the shrine for another secret ritual, after which it becomes so sacred that it may not be touched nor its flesh used for food.

The next day is the highlight of the Incwala festival and this non-Swazi visitors are allowed to witness. They may take ordinary photographs, but movie cameras are prohibited. Just before dawn, the Paramount Chief, who is also the High Priest, goes through a series of purification rituals. As the sun rises, he partakes of the first fruits of the season, followed in turn by the priests, the royal wives and then the ordinary folk. Until the Paramount Chief has tasted the first fruits, no other Swazi may touch them.

Shortly before noon, members of the Royal Regiments make their way to the Queen Mother's Kraal, attired in full ceremonial regalia of skins and plumed head-dresses, and carrying shields, assegais, dancing sticks and long wands of the sacred tree. They come either on foot or in various vehicles and one young warrior was seen dismounting from his Vespa scooter which he parked carefully under a tree.

The warriors take up their position, standing in age groups, in a wide semi-circle in the main enclosure (which is normally the Royal cattle corral). The wooded slopes of the mountains, outlined against a brilliant blue sky form a background to the sea of waving black and white plumed head-dresses which are oddly reminiscent of the busbies of the Grenadier guards. Finally, the Paramount Chief arrives, escorting the official guests, headed by the Resident Commissioner and senior British government officials in starched white Colonial uniform.

Sister to the 'Lulav'

In the meantime, the enclosure fills up. Facing the semi-circle of warriors stand the women of the royal household. First come the dowager queens, in black pleated skirts and black bodices, their hair dressed high and encircled with bands of monkey fur, which is believed to bring good luck. Behind them, wearing black skirts and brightly patterned cotton squares over their blouses, come the royal wives. They are then joined by the young, unmarried princesses who range in age from two or three years to 16 or 17. The princesses wear nothing except a narrow hip-girdle of bright beads from which swings a black-tasselled scarlet sash, and a few scarlet feathers in their hair. Each carries a slim white wand of the sacred tree. The dozen or so girls, moving in slow and solemn step to the chanting, reveal all the colour gamut of Africa, their skin-tones ranging from black to pale brown.

The princesses moves towards the semi-circle of warriors, lifting their wands upwards and round with a deft twist of the wrist, for all the world as though the wand were a lulav. As they near the warriors, there is a loud hiss of incaught breath, followed by a sound which closely resembled a "wolf-whistle" of admiration. The girls then retreat from the warriors, in the same solemn and measured steps.

While these dance movements are being repeated, two warriors bring an enormous earthenware pot of Kaffir beer into the enclosure and proffer it to the official guests. From the Resident Commissioner and his lady downwards, each honoured guest must quaff from the pot.

The day's ceremony concludes when the Paramount Chief enters the shrine to throw away a sacred gourd, thus symbolically dismissing the old year with all its troubles. The next day is one of rest. No work is done, except for the slaughtering of cattle for the thanksgiving offering and the collection of "taxes" by the water-officers who are allowed to levy this charge for their part in the ceremonial.

The final day of the festival is one of rejoicing. The highlight is the burning of the remains of the sacrificial ox on a great pyre. Fire is kindled by rubbing firesticks together and as the flames rise upwards the Paramount Chief performs ablutions to wash off the ritual "muti" (or medicines) he has used during the ceremony. Chanting of the Incwala accompanies all these rites.

Unfailing Method

Local residents of Swaziland maintain that rain always falls in time to quench the flames of the culminating bonfire and it is for this reason that the festival is usually referred to as the Rain Ceremony. In fact, rain-making is a major feature of all Swazi festivals, since the Paramount Chief and the Queen Mother are renowned for their hereditary talents in this direction.

The week-long Incwala is followed by a period of national service rendered by the Swazi regiments. All those who are not employed on outside work must devote two weeks a year to national duties, one of which is the weeding of the royal domains.

The Incwala, with its combination of religious and national features, is one of the most colourful ceremonies of Southern Africa. It is perhaps symptomatic of local attitudes of mind in that territory that very few white South Africans have ever heard of the festival and that only a handful have ever made the short trip to Swaziland in order to attend it.

DAVID DUDA (Edelstein): The Prime Minister (Finster)
Recently cancelled at the Beersheba Kupat Holim Hospital. The bust will later be cast in bronze.

Jerusalem Earthquake

IT was a sullen, metallic afternoon in the summer of 1928. Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, second High Commissioner of Palestine, sat in Government House on the Mount of Olives.

I sat in my house in the German Colony of Jerusalem, about to take Myfanwy, aged a year or so, for an outing in her go-car. No wind stirred through the open windows. With abrupt mystery, the central chandelier began to swing in the slow oscillations of a giant pendulum. Something I remembered from accounts of the San Francisco disaster flashed into reflex premonition. I snatched Myfanwy into my arms and flew into the street: in a few seconds the earthquake came.

From every door neighbours tumbled in varying degrees of undress from their legitimate siestas. You could see the fronts of houses billow outwards before your eyes: some to recoil flexibly and intact into their rectilinearity, others to bulge beyond the point of no return and collapse in ruins. Beneath one's feet the earth rumbled and rolled and undulated visibly and palpably. And drowning the crash of falling masonry, the cries of frightened children, the clamorous speculation and questioning of hardly less frightened grown-ups, was this subterranean grinding and crunching of tortured terrestrial masses, monstrous rocks in collision below us, as our little world heaved and shook in cataclysmic tremors; a din as though a gigantic freight-train, with a cargo of dislodged mountains, was plunging crazily over crooked rails all around us.

Hilltop Damage Heavy

The valleys suffered the least of the shock. It was on the hilltops that the damage was done, especially in Nablus. Government House burst at many a seam, and Lord Plumer came temporarily to lodge in the premises of the Evelina de Rothchild School near the Damascus Gate: what the historical or political implications of this transfer were or could have been is anybody's guess. Personally I know of none. But I do remember the signal contribution of the Chief Secretary, Sir Stewart Symes, third in a row to be drawn from the ranks of Allenby's Intelligence Staff, to the wording of the seismically descriptive telegram I was instructed to draft to Downing Street about the earthquake. He made a solitary correction in my text: for my "fissures," he substituted "cracks."

It is perhaps not altogether on a par with Sir Harry Luke's one and only spontaneous authorship of a Government circular, when he succeeded Sir Stewart. This stencilled document portentously laid it down that "connexion" should be so spelled in official correspondence, not "connection." Perfectly sound in etymology but little capable of standing up to common usage, or individual option, as is "different from" or "it is I." Moshe Sharett, too, uttered a "famous last word" in the early days of the Foreign Ministry, when he demanded that "Israeli" should be confined absolutely to the substantive meaning of "citizen of Israel," and that the adjective for anything attributed to Israel should be "Israel." I fear that only a handful of docile purists are left to practise his precept — the distinction is by now completely blurred.

MORDEKHAI NUROCK

Herzlichst Willkommen, Adolf!

AT our last meeting, as you perhaps remember, the ratio of strength between the two of us was slightly different. The writer of these modest lines was being shepherded through Rakoczy Street in Budapest by some superb specimens of the invincible Hungarian infantry, on his way to the slaughter-house euphemistically called "labour camp," when the hero at the head of the column roared, "Attention, dirty Jews!" We froze into that position, belly in, eyes front, fingers pressed against the seams of our trousers, and caught a fleeting glimpse of a black limousine followed by a squad of SS goons. Well, and who was sitting in the limousine?

Why, it was the Lord of Creation himself, Adolf Eichmann, whose very name sufficed to bring down in a shambles everything we had learned in school about morality, God and ultimate justice. That feeling — that senseless trek towards a stupid destiny — to stand at attention in honour of the hated executioner — alas, you, Adolf will never experience it.

In any case, had a well-informed angel patted us on the shoulder at that time, in the middle of Rakoczy Street, and said: "Chin up, old boy, 15 years from now you'll write a passably good article on the eve of his trial," well, we would have sent him packing...

Some time ago a lucky sabra boy asked us who in fact was that Adolf Eichmann? For half an hour we tried to explain it to him, but failed miserably. Language is poor, the imagination buckles. Such boundless, absolute power has no parallel in history. Perhaps it never existed. The Fuehrer represented a moderate faction in comparison with Adolf Eichmann. Those stinking Jews, that is the heads of the community, who went half out of their minds with fright as they were brought into the Presence ten times a day, entered his room in a cold sweat, their knees knocking, and stopped five steps in front of his desk lest they contaminate the racially pure air surrounding him.

Killing a Vocation

"I'm a monster" — Adolf would say and smile. The late Dr. Kastner, who had suffered more than anyone else from his dealings with the world's leading egres, told us that the most nerve-racking moments of his life were his meetings with Eichmann. Such a devilish combination of sadism, hatred and cleverness concealed under the mask of an ordinary human being — in fact, quite a good-looking man. A creature who had found its vocation in life—killing children.

But times change, Adolf.

They say that you requested legal counsel. Well, well, well. Who deserves the protection of our laws if not Adolf? Please don't think that we are prompted only by a thirst for vengeance (a typically Jewish vice). We are above all else happy, very happy. Not because you were trapped, but because you were trapped by us. Adolf went through Greater Tel Aviv, Adolf's detention will be extended. Why, it sounds like a dream. We feel like crying. Only for that — if for no other reason — it was worthwhile setting up the State. If we had our way, we would take you — before the trial — for a conducted tour of our country, that you should see with your own eyes the green fields, the military policemen at the roadside, the huge irrigation pipes (locally manufactured), our kindergartens (an inferior race. It can't be helped), young people lolling on the beaches, the atomic reactor and other trifles. So that if you should meet the boss down below, you may tell him all about it.

Hochachtungsvoll:
EPHRAIM KISHON
By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Sephardi Child Needs Specialized Bible Approach

By M. Tsmari

WHEN we prepared to receive the group of Youth Aliya children who were to come to our kibbutz we understood that most of the subjects would present pedagogical problems arising out of the specific aim of Youth Aliya education, and the special and often varied background of the pupils who, in our case, were mainly from the oriental communities. Yet at least in teaching the Bible it seemed that we would face no special problems since it was the fountainhead of our religion and the basis of Jewish learning for generations in all communities. However, as soon as the studies commenced this subject too showed that our methods had to be revised and adjusted to different traditions.

Each Jewish community, presented by the surrounding Gentile world with different challenges and laying stress on different religious ideas, has developed a method of study peculiar to itself over the generations.

Synthesis Developed

Under the influence of their rationalistic surroundings, European religious educators of the past 50 years have gone to great pains to explain the Bible in a rational way, to achieve a synthesis between science and religion, to prove the veracity of the historical accounts in the Bible and their relations to world history. In the past few years the tendency in Israel has been to stress this historical aspect. I too began to teach according to this system but soon found out that none of these things represented a problem to the oriental child. It was quite unnecessary to discuss with them archaeology or Darwinism, since neither had had any impact on their lives. Whereas the Ashkenazi children had usually heard adults discussing the problems of the Bible as history, the whole world of higher Bible criticism had never impinged on the world of the Sephardi child or his home. For the Western child the history of the European world, its Greek and Roman heritage as well as the world of science, are familiar subjects that sometimes conflict with Judaism and its teachings. The oriental child is not faced with this clash of cultures and therefore there is no necessity to teach him the Bible with the aim of synthesizing them.

It was not merely unnecessary to stress these problems. Foreign as they were to the oriental child, it confronted them for the first time with the possibility that the Bible was unhistorical or untrue. By doing this I found myself destroying their faith.

The question must be asked whether in the long run it is not more harmful to teach the Bible without reference to Bible criticism or historical discoveries, since the pupil will be faced with these problems sooner or later on contact with the wide world. A situation may arise such as the one that developed in Eastern Europe when educators, refusing to take cognizance of Bible criticism, found themselves facing a mass secularization. And so, while I felt that firstly it was essential to strengthen the faith of the child at this age and that any introduction of doubt on the part of the teacher would destroy that faith, wherever pupils were aware of the existence of Bible criticism I made every effort to solve the problems arising out of this.

The oriental child is also confused by the conflicting interpretations of many passages in the Bible. In the past 300-400 years the oriental communities have not carried on traditional scholasticism, such as reached its peak in the pilpul of the Lithuanian Yeshivot, but was common to all the centres of Jewish learning over the centuries. Hence the child of these communities is not familiar with the fact that one verse may have many facets or explanations, all legitimate and all correct. So one has to restrict oneself to one commentator. Furthermore, the more rationalistic commentaries do not seem to satisfy them. I felt that it was more important to give the child explanations which answered his problems or which explained the text satisfactorily to him than those that were personally acceptable to me.

The fact that the Sephardi child is closer to the people of the Bible, their habits and expressions, make it easier for the teacher to strengthen the link between him and the events depicted in the Bible and to bring home the meaning of the moral and religious teachings today. So instead of the more rational, logical approach familiar and suitable to the Jewry of the Western world, I based the study of the Bible more on the use of the emotional approach. This meant the introduction of legends, drash and homily.

When teaching the Bible in a religious youth group such as ours, I found that all my lessons had to be of such a nature as to contribute to the religious character of the child and to illustrate the concepts of holiness, sacrifice, Divine intervention, righteousness, kindness etc. This means, because of the limitation imposed by the number of hours at our disposal, that less stress could be laid on the literary, historical and technical aspects of the Bible. Apart from the fact that this view of the Bible as first and foremost the Book of religion conforms with the attitude that most of the pupils bring with them, it is also true that within the framework of the school or Youth Aliya group there is no other place for such education. In the traditional educational institution, the Yeshiva, the pupil is constantly exposed, even indirectly, to the indoctrination of religious values, both formally through the study of books of ethics and the direct regulation of the day-to-day programme, and informally by the religious personality of the teachers and the atmosphere of the institution. Since it is impossible to recreate the same atmosphere in Youth Aliya groups, it is essential that at least a subject like the Bible be used to supply this deficiency.

'Counter-Academy' Trends

By S. J. GOLDSMITH
POST London Correspondent

LONDON. — THE Summer Exhibition at the Royal Academy is known as The Most Humanitarian Show On Earth. The Hanging Committee have at their disposal the spacious galleries of Burlington House — and they "hang everybody," or almost everybody. R.A.s and beginners, A.R.A.s and amateurs, dabblers and promising painters — all are represented. There are 1,321 paintings and sculptures in all this year. The surprise is that the Academy is also moving with the times — and "The Times" — and has included this time a number of abstract paintings and even experimental works of a tentative character, such as Ruskin Spear's portrait of the comedian Jimmy Edwards on a television screen. You have to keep your eyes half-closed to pinpoint Jimmy, and even then it is only a kind of semi-cartoon. If you insist on facing the portrait squarely, all you behold is Jimmy's ren wned moustache, looking very much like a smudge upon the screen. I dwell on this painting because it is by a famous painter, himself an R.A., who used to do "straight" canvases.

Social Commentary

Another "counter-Academy" painting is William Roberts' "TV"—a striking and cynical social commentary: everybody glued to the television set, including the dog. The intensity of the viewers, conveyed by the painter, is a feat both of perception and of sheer craftsmanship.

The centrepiece is the late Stanley Spencer's "Christ at the Cookham Regatta," a large canvas that is destined to remain a "classic," if only for its conception and scope. Somebody demanded to know, "What's Christ doing at Cookham anyway?" Christ appears in a strawboater, yet is not mocked but revered. Spencer did not finish this painting, there are blank spaces in it; he died of cancer last year.

Acid Test—Survival

Then you have the "traditional works," some impressive, some dull. This is inevitable if you remember that out of 53 R.A.s and 36 A.R.A.'s, 73 are represented. Those who despise traditional painting might reflect that Lord Methuen, Sir Alfred Munnings, John Morton and James Gunn are great painters by any standard. On the other hand, the Exhibition is not quite typical of modern British art. Graham Sutherland, Ben Nicholson, Alva, Davis, Jack Smith and Hepworth are not represented.

More unkind things have been said about the Royal Academy, and the "old fogies" who run it, than about any other British institution. Yet it remains unperturbed. This is the acid test for an Institution, as distinct from an ordinary social phenomenon: it is there and that is all that there is to it.

Three paintings by Sir Winston Churchill and the annual attack by the President on modern art serve to remind us that the Royal Academy is more than a mere art gallery — and also less.

HOUSES ON MY STREET
From current exhibition of American children's art at Jerusalem's International Cultural Centre for Youth.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays
Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices

JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Haharatziot.
TEL AVIV: 32 Nahlat Binyamin.
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 9 Rehov Herzl.
HAIFA: 94 Rehov Herzl, Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel, Hadar Bookshop, 15 Rehov Herzl; Dr. Flugel's Bookshop, 34 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik.
RAMAT GAN: Hazot Lanoar, 51 Rehov Bialik.

Advertisements also accepted through all recognized agencies.

Where to Stay

TEL AVIV
Park Hotel 19 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 62296. Centre of Tel Aviv on the Sea Shore. Comfortable rooms with telephone, hot and cold water, private bath and W.C. Kosher Cuisine. Bar.

SAFED
WHEN IN SAFED stay at the Tel Aviv Hotel. Rooms with all conveniences. Excellent cuisine. Recommended to Tourists. Tel.49
HERZLIYA HOTEL, Pearl's House, Tel. 7. Individual attention. Excellent Kosher cuisine. Rooms with bath.

Books

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS: Scientific, Technical and Industrial publications accepted. Dangoor, 2 Rehov Mahalatzim, Tel Aviv, Tel. 62866.

FLATS FOR SALE: 3-4 rooms and 1-2½ rooms next to Carmel-Morkaa, also single 2-3 rooms in two-family house. IL10,000; also singles or to let without key money.
"Signon" L. Samoshi
81 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 6738, Haifa.

Occupied 1-Room Flat
FOR SALE.
Kitchen, Convenience, Shower.
Katamon, No. 4 Bus, Last Stop.
Apply: No. 1132, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Business Offers

IN A NEW building, centre of Tel Aviv, 41 Rehov Bereta: offices, halls, shops, flats for sale. Immediate occupancy, easy terms. Apply: above address.

Carpets

FOR SALE European carpet, Persian type, 3.8x3. Apply No. 2601, P.O.B. 1132, Tel Aviv.
BERI, JUKAN, the name that stands for carpets. Full reliability. Repairs, cleaning, storing. 40 Rehov Geula, Tel. 64885, Tel Aviv.

Dwellings

FLATS, OFFICES, SHOPS — for sale, key money, monthly rental. Reliable service through DONATI, Jerusalem, Sion Cinema Building, P.O.B. 149, Tel. 4449, 61260 (Maidan).
TO LET in Rehavia, Jerusalem, 4-room furnished flat, private yard, central heating, telephone and refrigerator, etc. Tel. 4084, Jerusalem.

OFFICES
without key money.
3-4 rooms, to let.
Frishman-Ben Gabirol.
Shomrat, Graham and Co.
Tel. 4868, Tel Aviv.
39 Rehov Ahad Haam, 2-3, 4-5.

WANTED
ONE-ROOM FLAT
KEY MONEY
IL2,000 or under
in Jerusalem, centre preferred. "P g / 1 s" No. 2862, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET, new, furnished, 3½-room flat, central heating, gas, refrigerator. Klein, 4 Rehov Dizengoff, Talbieh. From 1-4 or phone from 8 a.m.-3 p.m. 4625, Jerusalem.
TO LET for 1 year, 3-room flat, furnished. Abarony, 72 Rehov King George, Jerusalem.
DIPLOMATS, foreigners! 4½ furnished rooms to let. Tel. 71260/4219, Jerusalem.
WANTED to buy or rent: 3 or 4-room flat in Talbieh. Phone 64144, Jerusalem.
TO LET from July 1, for 6 months, elegantly comfortable spacious apartment, fourth floor, telephone and elevator, at 77 Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv. Please phone 82248, after 4 p.m.
TO LET, furnished room. Hatikvah vicinity. Tel Aviv. Tel. 61413.
TO LET, furnished 2-room flat with refrigerator, suitable for tourist. Apply: Ornstein, 52 Nordau, Tel Aviv, 4-7.
TO LET 3½-room flat, unfurnished, new, luxurious building, North Tel Aviv, for 1-3 years. Diplomat, tourist preferred. Phone 30828, Tel Aviv, 3-6 p.m.
TO LET, cottage, for 4 years, salon of 37 sq.m., 2 bedrooms, kitchen, from Feb. Tikva Rd., Herzlia. 4223. Apply: No. 3792, Dahaf Advertising, 123 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

Well Furnished Villa
in Rehovot
(near Weizmann Institute)
Big hall, living room, 3 bedrooms, fireplace, radio, gas, refrigerator, big garden.
TO LET
for one year.
Immediate occupancy.
Please phone 74848, Ramat Gan, or 63881, Tel Aviv.

FURNISHED room to let. 12 Rehov Mendele, flat 8, Tel Aviv (9-10, 1-4).
FOR SALE, one room flat with terrace, douche, North Tel Aviv, Lyor, 43 Rehov Pinkas, 4-7 p.m.
TO LET for one year, furnished 3-room villa, Tel Ganim, refrigerator, gas stove, washing machine. From July 15. IL225 monthly rent. S. L. Baum, 109 Allenby, phone 61127, Tel Aviv, (Maidan).
WITHOUT key-money, furnished, unfurnished flats, 1-4 rooms, Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan, Bavarit Kaiserman, 66 Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, 10-12, 4-6, (Maidan).
FOR SALE, 2-room (large) flat, balcony 22 m., wall cupboards, Rabinowitz, 62 Gordon, 4th floor, 5-7 except Saturdays.
WANTED during holidays, Herzliya-Pituach, small house or flat, 3 persons, exchange for house in Tiven possible. Reply: Dr. Friedmann, 17 Rehov Rivas, Tiven.
YOUNG lady wants to share a flat with same. North Tel Aviv or Ramat Gan. Phone 67933 (1-3 weekdays) or write No. 164, P.O.B. 245 Tel Aviv.

4-ROOM FLAT
on the Carmel,
TO LET
for key money,
bargain price.
Apply: Tel. 60752, 61894, Haifa.

FOR SALE urgently, beautiful villa, 3 rooms, one dunam land, 45 fruit trees, Ramat Hasharon Road. Apply Weinberger, 12 Merraz Ba'alei Melacha, Tel Aviv, Tel. 64882.
SAVYON: for sale, luxury villa, Rehov Hatzafon, for immediate occupancy. Badoy, 201 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 22270.
TO LET for couple, furnished two-room flat, with all conveniences and telephone, centre Tel Aviv. Tel. 32288, Tel Aviv, (1-4).
FURNISHED / UNFURNISHED flats without key-money. Furnished rooms. Landsberger & Rotschildger, 31 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 3183, Haifa, (Maidan).
FLATS for sale, to let with/without key-money. Katzenstein, 62 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, 1st floor, Tel.6778.

Lessons

DANCING SCHOOL (A.I.S.T.D.) Edith Rosenthal-Chen, 1 Rehov Herzliya, Haifa. Ballroom and Latin-American Dances. Tap Dancing, Physical Culture. TEACH to dance in 8 lessons with Rem.
REM-BRETSCHNEIDER
diplomated teacher, 22 Rehov Gordon, Tel. 61868, Jerusalem.
KAFTARA, Kadoor, July 2-20, teacher takes children 6-12, sports excursions, own organisation. Write: No. 2788, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

1200 PROFESSIONAL, language and hobby Courses in all stages by modern Home-Study-Method. Learn the easy, discreet, fast way and make astonishing progress. All books and lessons provided and included in fees. Individual vocational advice entirely free of charge. Apply (without any obligation) to: British Institute Dept. CL, P.O.B. 1258, Jerusalem.

Purchase—Sale

WANTED: first-class refrigerator and washing-machine, from private owner only. P.O.B. 24128, Tel Aviv.
WANTED, trunk. Apply: No. 1788, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Large Jerusalem Public Institution
HAS VACANCY
Section Director
Knowledge of Book-keeping and foreign languages essential, as well as Hebrew.
Applications with curriculum vitae enclosed, and references, if possible, should be addressed to "Public Institution," P.O.B. 397, Jerusalem.
Complete discretion assured.

TAPE RECORDERS, Radios, Hi-Fi, Pick-Ups, Sales and Service. Radio Laboratory, Picard & Leitner, 180 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 27510.
FOR SALE, four-door wardrobe, book case, dressing table and mahogany bureau-book case. Unger, Tel. 4201, Haifa, Mornings only.
STYLISH American cotton dresses, skirts, petticoats, young girls, dresses. Spiner, 9 Rehov Gordon, Tel Aviv.
EUROPEAN quality furniture, bedroom, dining-room, and other suites. Steiner, 6 Rehov Avoda, Tel Aviv.

Services

REMOVALS, storage, packing. Herz, 21 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem. Tel. 3202.

Situations Wanted

ISRAEL STUDENT (22), English Education, fluent Hebrew, English. Library, translation, typewriting experience. International driving license. Dustrou post Haifa (vicinity). Write No. 4888, P.O.B. 4616, Haifa.
AUTHORIZED guide prepared to instruct car owner, at no cost. Particulars: apply P.O.B. 2168, Tel Aviv.

ENGLISH girl seeks part/full time job (receptionist or English teacher). Apply No. 101, Dahaf, 7 Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

Vehicles

BEFORE buying or selling a car consult AUTOTRADE, 8 Rehov Allenby, Haifa, Tel. 66868.
FOR SALE Vauxhall Velox Car, 1952 model, after test. Write: No. 68, A.B. Advertising, 24 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.
TOURIST interested buying car, without taxes, from other tourist. Apply: No. 868, P.O.B. 806, Tel Aviv.

LONDON
Guesthouse Kingsfield
58, West Heath Drive,
Golder's Green N.W. 11.
Tel.: Speedwell 1110.
Comfortable rooms
with breakfast, h.c., central heating, well-recommended, close to underground and buses.

Situation Vacant

COMPANION wanted to live with elderly lady in good home, Rehavia, Jerusalem. Must speak Yiddish or English. Apply: "W," P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET
for one year
unfurnished
3 ROOM FLAT
in centre of Jerusalem.
Bank guarantee required.
Telephone: 6823, Jerusalem, between 2-4 & 6-8.

FOR SALE
to tourist or foreign diplomat
JAGUAR CAR
model 1959
almost new,
excellent condition.
Please write to: No. 25111, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

VACANCIES
in large firm for
Precision Organic Chemical Engineers
PREFERABLY WITH EXPERIENCE IN ALKALOIDS
Apply in writing, with curriculum vitae and references, to: No. 163, P.O.B. 245, Tel Aviv.

THE JERUSALEM POST
Friday, June 3, 1960

FARMERS AND FARM UNITS

THE sensation stirred up by Aluf Dayan's revelation of startling differences between the size of a "farm unit" in collective and in smallholder settlements has again underlined the failure of our agricultural planners to make themselves understandable to the wider public, including most of our policy-makers. Although there have been some attempts to shrug off the comparison as some statistical trick, the fact is indisputable that in the "young" settlements — i.e. those established after Liberation — the average "farm unit" in kibbutzim is about three times as large as in moshavim, and the water quota about twice as high. In the southern district, for instance, respective figures are 114 and 36 dunams, 13,000 and 11,000 cu.m. per annum; in the Central district — 81 and 33 dunams, 20,000 and 13,500 cu.m.

It is incorrect to view this as discrimination in favour of the kibbutzim. In fact, there is no such gap when it comes to the older settlements. Actually, the original intention was basic equality, and the difference in holding size is due to the shortage of settlers ready to join the agricultural collectives so as to bring them somewhere near the planned size, while smallholder settlements, and particularly middle-class settlements, have by and large succeeded in attaining their target population. According to official statistics, this year the proportion of vacant "farm units" is two per cent in "young" middle-class settlements, 11 per cent in moshavim, and 50 per cent in kibbutzim in the current agricultural year, and while the actual numbers may be somewhat in excess of these statistics, this does not affect the relevant differences.

One may admit that there is a tragic element in this failure of the collectives to live up to the high hopes pinned on them both for social and for national reasons. One may even agree to accord them special treatment in some respect. This can, however, hardly go so far as to maintain the "farm units" which have been rendered fictitious, i.e. to implement the land and water allocations that were originally planned, and in their wake also to provide the financial means for the utilisation of these resources, without paying heed to reality. Moreover, vested interests that were acquired at a time when agricultural resources were considered abundant cannot be upheld when the prevailing water shortage forces us to revise both production methods and investment plans.

Under these circumstances the formula worked out by the Joint Agricultural Planning Centre appears to be the best possible one. It is based on the number of "effective farm units" — i.e. families actually engaged in farming in each settlement — but also takes into account the fact that the population of every village will have to be brought up to 60 families, the minimum required to make it a viable entity. On this basis the total number of collective farm units in the "young" settlements would be 7,800 by 1965, as compared with 13,800 originally planned, while the number of smallholder and middle class farm units would not materially change. Even to achieve these reduced targets, however, the kibbutzim will have to expand and attract more settlers than the moshavim in the coming few years; and at the end of that period they will still be left with more ample land and water resources per family than the smallholder settlements.

Since this planning formula was adopted back in 1958, Aluf Dayan's role in this respect seems to have been confined to giving it more stress, and speeding up its detailed execution. On the other hand, it is he who has given prominence to the idea of expanding agricultural planning to the point of forcing out investor-farmers, in order to allocate to rural settlers their share of the market, as well as of the land and water resources. The actual steps to be taken to that end are not yet clear. There have been some hints of an impending revision of water supply agreements, exclusion from subsidies etc., but the problems and difficulties involved in such a course should not be under-estimated. It is more likely that the ultimate redistribution will be carried out in a conservative way, by financing the purchase of assets, adjusting marketing schemes etc. However, in such an operation it is not only the means but also the objectives that should be very carefully appraised, for it will actually create new vested interests protected by the State, while we have just been given a lesson in how the best intentions in this field can adversely affect economic development. Planning should aim at creating the basic conditions for sound economic activity, not at preventing such activity from taking a course best suitable for efficiency or profit reasons, nor at establishing facts that may obstruct that course.

Industrial News Briefs

Israel to Export Heat Exchangers, Dejectors

● Spiral heat exchangers manufactured by Lordan Works Ltd. at Kfar Szold are gradually finding their way into local factories, canteens, hotels, etc., and may appear shortly on Israel's export list. Being based on patent rights, and in most cases custom-built, the heat exchangers have a very high added value — estimated at about 75 per cent — and are expected to be offered at prices that would be profitable even at an exchange rate of IL2 per dollar saved. The special advantage of spiral heat exchangers is in their efficient use of steam and the high ratio of heat output to volume.

Lordan Works Ltd. is a joint venture of the Austrian inventor with the Kfar Szold kibbutz. Another Lordan product, to be put on the market shortly, is a dejector, an appliance for purifying and softening water installed within the boiler. It is also based on a patent, and actually identical with dejectors produced by the famous Sulzer firm.

March Egg Exports

● After a 48m. high reached by egg exports in January, and a dip to 23m. in February, the March figure shows a recovery to 38m., or 46 per cent of the total egg deliveries to the Poultry Council's marketing channels. A full 60 per cent of the two largest egg grades (extra-special and extra) was exported. In the other grades exports accounted for 10 per cent. Italy absorbed 81 per cent of the March exports and Germany 10 per cent (in 1959 Germany had accounted for 60 per cent of the total egg shipments).

On the other hand, Germany took 90 per cent of the 88 tons of fowl exported in March.

Industrial Exports Soar

● In the first quarter of 1960 imports to Israel amounted to $121m., i.e. 17 per cent more than in the corresponding period a year ago. Though exports have advanced at a similar rate, the resulting increase in foreign currency income was only $10m. as compared with $18m. added to the import bill. The $8m. thus added to the visible gap in foreign currency represented a 20 per cent increase for the three-months period.

Approximately $1m. a month was added to the cost of consumer good imports, raising it by 27 per cent. The import of raw materials advanced by $2.8m. a month (14 per cent) while the import of equipment and building materials rose by $7.2m. over the period, over half of it due to bigger ship deliveries which took place in 1960.

On the export side, there was a slight drop in the proceeds of citrus export, but diamond export soared by 30 per cent and other industrial exports by 22 per cent. Rather remarkably, the rise in sales of textiles and ready-made clothing was even steeper.

Japanese Steel

● Japan's crude steel output amounted to 16.6m. tons in 1959, one-third more than in 1958, making Japan the world's fifth steel producer (ahead of France.) Although Japan lacks iron ore and its home-produced coal is relatively expensive, exports of iron and steel products have been expanded on a large scale, due largely to the widespread application of modern low-cost techniques. Japanese economic planners foresee a rapid expansion of the steel industry in the next decade, bringing Japan ahead of both Germany and Britain by 1972. In order to prepare for that development negotiations have been started with various countries (India, Australia, Canada) to ensure the steady supply of iron ore. On the other hand increased attention is being given to developing production of steel-using equipment and durable consumer goods.

Automatic Supermarkets

● The latest development in retail shopping is the automatic super-market, tried out in the U.S. and already functioning in Britain. The shopper does not collect the goods herself; instead, she gets a number of cards at the entrance, and as she passes the display in the sales area (at which she is able to handle an actual sample of the goods), she inserts the shopping card into a machine which prints on it the chosen item and its quantity. She can also change her mind, and delete or add items. In the end the cards are read by an automatic machine, and when the price is paid, the cashier presses a release button which electronically sends the information stored on the shopper's card to the automatic warehouse on the upper floor. There the order is automatically assembled, and after 15 seconds the goods are in front of the shopper, waiting to be put into her basket. The installation cost of the system is between $150,000 and $750,000, but it pays the supermarkets with a turnover of over $600,000 a year.

Industrial Development Bank

Major Source of Industrial Credit

POST Economic Correspondent

THE Industrial Development Bank, nearing the end of the second year of its existence, has become a major source of long-term credit for industrial purposes, with prospects of a rapid growth that may make it surpass, in the near future, the stature of all other banking institutions in this country.

The driving force of this development has, of course, been the government's decision to channel through the Bank, in the form of either deposits or shares, most of the public funds allocated for industrial investment in order to safeguard their proper administration according to principles of sound banking. In addition, however, increasing amounts of private capital, both local and foreign, have also been raised by the Bank in the form of shares and debentures, and the IDB already occupies a prominent place as an instrument for portfolio investments in Israel economy.

In the balance sheet for the end of 1959 this process is not yet fully visible, for several issues planned and prepared during the past year will be carried out only in 1960. The Bank's paid-up share capital is therefore listed in the balance sheet at IL22.5m., almost the same as a year before (IL21m.). However, by the end of 1960 it is due to soar to IL110m., of which IL6m. of redeemable cumulative 7 per cent preference shares have already been placed with several investor groups abroad, while IL20m. of 6 per cent cumulative and participating preference shares are to be offered by public issue after the completion of formal registration with the American S.E.C. Of the IL12m. ordinary A (voting) shares 74 per cent too will be held by non-government investors, including several foreign groups. However, the original pattern of ownership of this voting stock has been adhered to, insofar as the non-government shares have been more or less evenly distributed between the private, the Histadrut and the national sectors, each of which is represented by several banking and other bodies. In addition, the Bank has issued IL40m. of 6 per cent linked medium term debentures, of which IL30m. were subscribed by the Israel public while the third issue of IL10m. was taken up by the holders of its ordinary shares.

Other means put at the Bank's disposal up to the end of 1959 included IL35m. of special government deposits, and IL11m. of deposits from the Eximbank from the "Cooley Amendment" funds (though part of this last amount has been channelled to the Israel Bank of Agriculture). In the current year, further substantial amounts will be added to the government deposits. The Cooley Amendment funds are also expected to increase considerably (IL10m. has been received in the first quarter of the year, and the government has recommended further releases from American counterpart funds to the tune of IL40m.). Moreover, the Bank has been granted a $5m. loan from the U.S. Development Loans Fund, and is about to complete an agreement concerning another loan of equal size. The Bank's aggregate long-term means can thus be expected to reach IL260-270m. by the end of 1960, as compared with IL104m. at the end of 1959. Moreover, the Bank's share capital will by then be big enough to carry additional substantial debentures issues, though further steps in this respect will presumably depend upon the experience gained in the Bank's active business.

For the time being, the granting of credits has naturally failed to catch up with this phenomenal growth in the Bank's means. By the end of 1959 its cash and deposits with banks and with the Treasury amounted to IL35m. i.e. almost half of the total balance sheet, and at the end of 1959 to IL42m., i.e. 30 per cent. However, the processing of applications has been greatly speeded since the Bank established its own economic and engineering departments in 1959 and later expanded them. In 1958 the Bank approved 210 loans amounting to IL29m. (still largely basing itself on research work of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's experts), while in 1959 the loans approved numbered 181, amounting to IL84m. The amounts actually loaned were IL36m. and IL60m. in the respective years, of which about one-third were given in form of documentary credits, guarantees and long-term acceptances. However, loan agreements for an amount of IL29m. were in preparation at the beginning of the current year, and the aggregate amount of loans outstanding will presumably approach IL200m. by the end of 1960.

Larger Projects Stressed

About 80 per cent of the approved loans — though only 20 per cent of the total — were for small and medium enterprises, largely in development areas, which got up to IL250,000 each, but 60 per cent of the approved amount was for 30 projects in the over-IL1m. bracket. The most usual repayment term was eight to 12 years, though one-third of the approved amount was for shorter periods, and one-fifth for longer terms. All loans are linked to the extent of 50-70 per cent, in almost all cases to the dollar rate of exchange. The rate of interest was 6 to 7.5 per cent, but it has recently been raised by an average of half of one per cent, while repayment terms are being gradually extended.

In order to appreciate the importance of the Bank's lending operations, one must bear in mind that total investments in industry have been estimated at IL135m. for 1958 and at IL180m. for 1959. It follows that in 1959 the Bank provided almost one-quarter of the total capital invested in industry, and in 1958 over one-third. One may presume that in the current year its share will be even higher. In fact, in many cases its loans amounted to 60 and more per cent of the aggregate investment. Thus, the Bank supplied IL22.2m. out of the IL.[illegible]m. envisaged for the two Dimona textile plants, the Beersheba textile and the Ofakim and Kiryat Gat spinneries. The three spinneries at Kiryat Shmona, Beisan and Nazareth and the Metzuva textile plant received from the IDB IL14.5m. out of the total IL21m. invested. The Kiryat Gat sugar mill, which was put up by the government and then sold to a Mexican group, has received two-thirds of its envisaged investment of IL15m. from the Bank. The Acre steel enterprises and several other projects could also be adduced.

Traditions Ditched

Obviously such credit policy cannot easily be dovetailed with conservative banking traditions, and the I.D.B. report takes care to point out that the Treasury guaranteed all or most of the money when it came to loans "to industries which have not yet proved their profitability, or which are situated in border and under-developed areas, in particular in cases when the amount of the loan has exceeded the habitual margin and has amounted to 60 and more per cent of the aggregate investment."

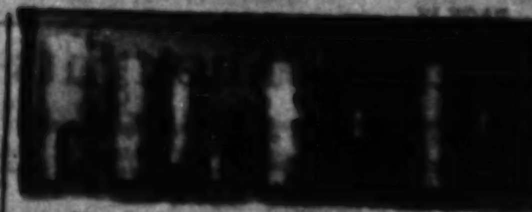
As a matter of fact, these Treasury guarantees amounted to IL40m., i.e. almost one-third of the aggregate volume of loans approved by the Bank, through the end of 1959. It was of course more or less inevitable that such a procedure should be resorted to, in view of the I.D.B.'s objective to serve not just as an institute for financing established industries but as an instrument for facilitating the establishment of new industrial enterprises, utilization of the country's natural and human resources, the expansion of production and exports and the attraction of capital to productive investments in this country. Indeed, of the IL123 m. of loans approved up to end of 1959, about IL76m. was granted to new enterprises and IL11m. to new production lines in existing enterprises, leaving only 30 per cent of the total for the expansion of existing production lines. Also, almost 40 per cent of the total amount approved has been accounted for by industries in the Negev and in Jerusalem, and another third by enterprises in Galilee (including Acre, Safed and Nazareth), while Tel Aviv got only three per cent. This would be unthinkable without some cover for the considerable risk involved, which differs in many ways from the ordinary commercial risks that the Bank hopes to be able to control with the help of a credit rating service, to be established by it jointly with the American firm Dun and Bradstreet. It is therefore just as well that the special guarantees provided by the Treasury "have considerably strengthened the Bank's security," as the report points out.

Although the report does not contain further details in this respect, one may assume that the matter has indeed been settled satisfactorily from a banker's point of view. Nevertheless, care should be taken not to go too far in that direction, and not to shift ultimate responsibility for the loans onto the government, which would undermine the Bank's original intention of guiding industrial credit, and industrial development too, by business and economic considerations and not by bureaucracy, however diligent and well-meaning.

Workable Compromise

Nothing is, of course, easier than to point out the irreconcilability of cautious screening with aggressive expansion as a basis for credit policy. However, practical experience in this country (and elsewhere) has shown that a workable compromise can be found, combining realistic appraisal with special facilities for hardship or priority cases. The Bank's set-up, with bankers and industrialists dominating its board, certainly favours such a policy, although time may be needed to evolve it.

The collections of interest and principal have apparently been satisfactory during the IDB's first two years, although the report does not clearly say whether arrears have occurred. The net profit amounted to IL2m. in 1959 of which IL1.4m. will be required for dividends, while IL0.6m. was transferred to reserves.



View of Gadot's tanker installation at Haifa.

Chemical Export Furthered By 'Gadot' Expansion

THE operations of the Gadot company (Chemical Tankers and Terminals) have developed very satisfactorily in its first year of activity, and a large-scale expansion programme has been planned for the near future. So far the company has handled 12,000 tons of oils and liquid chemicals — cutting freight, loading, discharging and storage costs by using bulk containers and tankers instead of drums — and made good profits in the process. Eighty per cent of the turnover was on the company's own account; the rest was mainly export shipments.

Imports amounted to 8,000 tons, comprising 16 different kinds of chemicals, while exports consisted mainly of edible oils. About 3,000 tons (mainly imported commodities, which involve relatively smaller quantities) were transported in tanks installed on several Zim vessels; chartered tankers were employed for the bigger shipments.

The savings achieved so far have been estimated at $250,000 in foreign currency and IL250,000 in local costs; the supply prices of toluol and xylol, for instance, have been reduced by about one third. Moreover, the export of edible oils to Europe would not have been possible without bulk handling.

On the other hand, Gadot is now in a position to use its Haifa storage tanker farm — the only one in the Middle East — as a base for exporting chemicals (after due filtration or dehydration) in reconditioned drums to the adjacent countries. Several hundred tons have already been exported, mainly to Greece, and prospects are open for supplying Turkey, Yugoslavia and other Balkan countries, and possibly even East Africa (through Eilat). The tank farm in the Kishon harbour area, whose storage capacity is 3,800 tons, can accommodate up to 30 different liquids.

Total investments in Gadot amount to IL400,000, half of which was financed by a Development Loan. Of the company's paid-up capital of IL200,000 about 60 per cent is held by American shareholders, including Stanichem, Inc., with which Gadot has a technical aid agreement.

The company's expansion programme includes doubling the tank farm's capacity and acquiring a tanker vessel of about 2,000 tons, involving an additional investment of about IL2m., most of it in foreign currency. As a first step the share capital is to be more than doubled, though some of the financial problems involved have not been settled as yet.

Plastic Seen Steel's Superior

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN 1919, Lord Keynes resigned from the British delegation to the Versailles Conference to write a book: "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." An equally illuminating book could be written today on the economic consequences of strikes.

A strike which made economic history occurred last year in the U.S. steel industry. One of its consequences was that production executives throughout the world rebelled against the vassalage of their respective industries to steel. In quest of an alternative material, they found that the most promising offer came from the chemical industry.

A plastic named polyester, reinforced by glass fibres, has, after a decade of use, established a reputation of toughness, elasticity, lightness, density, durability, excellent insulating properties, resistance to corrosion and translucency. Articles made from this material need practically no maintenance. Even in small numbers they can be manufactured relatively cheaply. The choice is said to be in favour of polyester every time the advantage of even a few of its properties outweighs the lower cost of steel.

The swift rise of polyester resins to industrial eminence is reflected in international output figures. France produced 70 tons in 1954, leads Europe today with 9,000 tons a year. The rise was similarly steep in Britain which turns out 4,500 tons. Germany comes third with over 2,000 tons. These figures do not include polyester used for protective coatings over metals and for plastic foams. The biggest manufacturer by far is the U.S. which in 1945 made some 100 tons, now produces about 60,000 tons a year.

In Israel, progress has been slow. Several manufacturers make a limited range of fibreglass-reinforced polyester consumer goods. Autocars Co. of Haifa uses it for the bodies of its Sabra cars.

Polyester's chemical forefather is coal. From it, by distillation, naphthalene is isolated. It in turn is the parent of phthalic anhydride, which, together with a variety of alcohol, is the chief raw material for polyester.

Hardly was steel becoming scarce last year when the demand for phthalic anhydride began to climb steeply. Before the steel strike a pound of it cost 18 cents in the U.S. Soon the few large chemical concerns which make it could charge 28 cents without stemming the flood of orders. An international black market developed (and still exists) in phthalic anhydride — and, of course, in polyester resin ready for use.

The situation was complicated by the fact that the starting material — naphthalene — is itself only a by-product of the coal industry. The biggest customers of the coal mines are the steel makers, and when the strike paralysed their mills, coal production too fell off sharply, making naphthalene scarce in turn because it is uneconomic to mine coal just for that by-product.

International developments stimulated initiative in Israel even before the strike. In Beersheba, Makhteshim entered into agreements with the Weizmann Institute and later a British firm which supplies the know-how for the manufacture of the resin here. Capacity is now 300 tons a year. The quality, after some initial snags, has proved satisfactory. The price not much higher than that of the imported product.

100 Ton Capacity

In Haifa, the engineering firm of Ayalon and Etzioni Ltd. which in 15 years established itself as a consultant on, and manufacturer of water softening equipment, developed its own know-how and now produces polyester resin, importing only the raw materials which account for less than half the cost of the end product. Their capacity is now 100 tons a year, produced in what is still largely a semi-commercial plant. The firm has for some years manufactured a variety of reinforced fibreglass articles like protective helmets, translucent panelling, boats, chairs, containers and shutters.

Encouraged by the success of its experimental production, the company is now installing additional capacity and has set up a Reinforced Plastic Construction Workshop to make chemical equipment, piping, ducting and plastic vessels to order.

In Israel, the balance between steel and reinforced polyester in cases in which either can be employed is tilted in favour of the plastic because of the higher investment in tooling for steel: all polyester needs is a plywood or plastic form and the rest is manual labour.

Citrus Balance Sheet

By S.J. GOLDSMITH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.—THE 1960 citrus season is at an end, and Mr. Moshe Levin, the European director of the Citrus Marketing Board, got out his charts and summed it up for me. Shamuti sales were 6,748,000 boxes as against 6,753,000 in 1959, but in the line of grapefruit 1,400,000 were sold as against 1,200,000 in 1959. There is also increase in the sales of Valencias — 1,620,000 in 1960 as against 1,122,000 in 1959. Total sales for 1960 were 10,150,000 boxes or 650,000 more than last year.

The United Kingdom took 49 per cent of all the oranges and 40 per cent of all the grapefruit. Germany came second with 14 per cent of the oranges and 18 per cent of the grapefruit. Holland, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Denmark and Norway follow. Holland, Belgium and Germany were the only countries to take more this year than last.

In terms of prices, the Shamutis fetched 65 American cents less per box than last year, while the grapefruit fetched about 50 cents less. This resulted in a total drop of $2m. Israel's average income from citrus sales abroad in the past decade has been about $50m. per annum.

This year the fruit was less juicy and sweet than usual because of the lack of rain. This also resulted in late shipments, which meant that part of the Christmas sales was lost. But this was not the only reason for the decline in prices. Spanish fruit, which is cheaper, was very good this year, perhaps better than ever.

On the other hand, the outlay of $700,000 on advertising paid off. Television advertising especially was a success, and this is very expensive.

There is at present — and this will continue for some time to come — an overproduction of citrus fruit in the world in relation to consumption. The conclusion seems to be that a campaign for increased consumption in the long run is vital now, or else that there ought to be a slowing down in the planting of new groves.

At the Food and Agricultural Organization meeting at Madrid between May 2 and May 11, in which the U.S. also participated, a special working party was set up to study improved methods of growing and marketing. This was done at the initiative of the Israel delegation.

The Mediterranean Citrus Growers Association (CLAM) is meeting between May 19 and May 21 to analyse the results of the 1960 season and plan the sales campaign for 1961.

Nylon Plant Near Completion

By a Special Correspondent

THE Nylon-6 plant with its annual production capacity of 1,000 tons of nylon textile yarn per annum is approaching completion at the Rogozin factory in Ashdod and is expected to put on steam shortly. The plant will produce nylon yarns of 15 denier monofil, as well as all deniers from 30 to 100 multifil. Most of the equipment has been supplied by a German firm, although local materials and constructions have also been extensively used. Caprolactam — the raw material for nylon production — will be imported from Holland. Plans have also been prepared for installation of additional equipment to produce another 1m. kgs. of nylon yarn for the manufacture of tire cord plastics, to be completed next year.

At present two divisions of the factory are operating: one of them produces tire cord fabric from imported rayon yarn, while the other makes a new kind of synthetic yarn midway between continuous and spun yarn. This production process, called "Tow-to-Yarn," combines the braking of continuous filament yarn with spinning it. The plant specialises in the fine counts of 40 deniers and upward, and in blends of rayon with Vycron. The output of the tire cord fabric is about 300 tons a month, of which 75 per cent is taken up by the local tire producers while the rest is intended to be exported. First trial orders have already been received from Europe, and if the quality proves satisfactory a fixed supply agreement is expected to develop. The Tow-to-Yarn output is only a few months old, and has not yet outgrown the sampling and trial stage, though excellent results have been reported from abroad, and in course of time local textile manufacturers should also be able to make good use of it. A modern Dipping Unit will also be put in operation this summer, to be used for processing both the rayon yarn (for tire cord fabric) and the nylon yarn, in order to adjust them to the customers' specifications.

Up to now about $7.5m. have been invested in the factory, all of which has been provided for by the American investors under Mr. Rogozin's leadership. The company's ultimate intention is to put up a factory producing modern synthetic fibres at a cost of about $20m., to include some government loans for financing the next expansion stage. With all plants in full operation, annual turnover will reach IL18m. a year, as compared with IL8m. at present.

Farm Unit Quotas Set

By a Special Correspondent

THE number of effective farm units among young kibbutz settlements is slated to increase by 50 per cent over the next five years, while the number of small holdings is to increase by seven per cent only, under the new five-year agricultural development plan being worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jewish Agency, Mr. Y. Amiad, Head of the Joint Agricultural Planning Centre, has announced.

This does not mean that the total area at the disposal of the young kibbutzim will rise, but only that more settlers are expected to be absorbed in villages now cultivating larger land allocations per family than they will when they are "filled up." Even after this absorption, the average land unit on the young kibbutz will still be double the average unit on the young moshav. The average water allocation, however, will be only 25 per cent higher.

Last year the land farmed by young kibbutzim was 100 dunams per capita, as against 36 dunams in young moshavim, due to the slow rate at which the collective settlements are filling up. On a water volume per acreage basis, last year's allocations to the kibbutzim and moshavim were roughly equivalent.

The new five-year plan, the basic outline of which was laid down two years ago, would supply the required means of production for all existing farm units and any other units required to fill out every village to the required minimum size of 50-60 families. Above this number, the maximum expansion to be made possible will be 15 per cent, until such time as the national Jordan water project is in operation.

It was stressed that the implementation of the plan would have to await the conclusion of deliberations which are expected to be concluded in two months time. The findings of the Horowitz Committee now studying the financial situation of the settlements are also expected to have a major impact on the final formulation of the plans.

GUARDIAN EASTERN
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED LONDON
All Classes of Insurance
Serving Israel's Economy for 35 Years
General Agents and Attorneys
IHUD
INSURANCE AGENCIES LTD.
TEL AVIV • JERUSALEM • HAIFA • NATANYA • TIBERIAS

American Business Invades Europe

By a Special Correspondent

INITIALLY American industry was suspicious of the European Common Market, which would create preconditions for the development of competing large-scale manufacturing concerns. Now that the Common Market is rapidly turning into reality, however, U.S. firms are anxious to get a foothold in that promising mass market with its rising standards of living and external tariffs. A few years ago the bulk of American investments in Europe (outside Britain) was in petroleum, motor vehicles and pharmaceutics, and more capital has steadily been invested in these traditional lines. However, since 1958, an increasing number of investments has also been made in chemicals, electronics, office machinery, nuclear power, packaging and food processing, and other industries.

Significantly, most of the new investment has been made by way of buying an interest in an existing company, or forming a jointly-owned subsidiary with a European manufacturer, for the Americans are in a hurry to get into the market and do not want to build up a subsidiary from scratch. At the end of 1959 direct American investments in the Common Market countries amounted to about $1,900m. (a rise of over 50 per cent since 1955), but a recent survey showed that American manufacturing companies expected to spend in Western Europe almost half of their total foreign outlay this year.

Among the major projects now being carried out with American participation are: the $36m. pipeline between Marseilles and Strasbourg (in which Standard of N.J., Caltex and Socony-Mobil are taking part); the expansions of German Ford and Opel, the German General Motors subsidiary; the $30m. polyethylene plants erected by Union Carbide in Antwerp and in Sicily; the latex factory and phenol plant put up by Dow Chemicals in Holland (jointly with the Netherlands State Railways); the $35m. programme to create an electronics manufacturing complex in Southern Italy, in which Radio Corporation of America has a share; the know-how and manufacturing agreements between Douglas and the French Sud-Aviation, between Pratt and Whitney and S.N.E.C.M.A., and between Max Holste and Cessna; and the expansion of Weser Flugzeugbau, Krupp's subsidiary, in which United Aircraft Corporation has acquired 45 per cent; etc.

On the other hand, American companies long established in Europe have taken steps to rationalise their production in order to prepare for the new era of mass production. Thus I.B.M. has concentrated the production of electronic typewriters at two factories, in Milan and Antwerp, instead of five. Corn Products, which has factories in four of the Common Market countries, has decided to concentrate its output in one plant, presumably in Belgium.

Stocks and Commodities

Dollar-Linked Equities Fluctuate

TAVEI Dollar and other dollar-linked bonds again lost ground on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Offers could be absorbed only at a lower level, with transactions remaining rather narrow.

Equities were generally higher than last week. (On Tuesday and Wednesday the Stock Exchange was closed). The list of gains included Bank Leumi shares, Otzar Hityashvut General Mortgage Bank, Bank Leumi Investment, Rassco, Ellern's Investment, Africa-Palestine, I.L.D.C., Ata, Kurdaneh, Assis, Teva, Palestine Cold Storage, American Israel Paper, Delek, Jordan Exploration and others. Palestine Potash and Yam Hamelach B Founders fluctuated heavily but closed higher than last week. On the Blue List the newly-issued 4% Preference shares of the Housing Mortgage Bank and Gen. Mortgage Bank new shares also gained ground. On the free market Lapidot Shares could not hold higher levels. The P.I.A. Unit Trust advanced after its annual General Meeting which accepted a very impressive report on the development of the company during the past year and declared an 8% final dividend, bringing the total for the year to 11%, as well as an interim dividend of 3% for the year 1960-61.

The announcement of the Treasury of an impending issue of Treasury Notes the terms of which would be determined by the market's requirements, provides a new feature in the money market.

New York Slightly Better

ON June 1, the New York Market was slightly better, the Dow Jones averages for 30 industrials advancing to 624.89 as against 621.28 a week earlier.

The expected decline in gold and foreign currency figures brought some pressure on the equities market, and on June 1 Reuters daily index for industrials was 377.7 as against 379.9 a week earlier. Kaffirs did not hold their ground and earlier advances were lost with Reuters index for Kaffirs dropping to 71.- as against 72.4 a week earlier and 71.2 two weeks earlier.

The price of cash copper on the London metal exchange dropped to £237.- thus reaching the lowest level in nearly six months. Lead too lost ground, while some small buying reported for zinc and tin remained quiet.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

ZIM
ISRAEL NAVIGATION CO.
Cargo Service
Proudly announce two new regular Services
From Israel Via Mediterranean Ports
To Pacific Coast Ports of U.S.A. and Canada

	Haifa	Los Angeles	San Francisco	Vancouver	San Francisco	Los Angeles	Haifa
m.s. NAHARIYA	15.7	22.8	25.8	30.8	4.9	6.9	18.10
m.s. NETANYA	15.8	22.9	25.9	30.9	4.10	7.10	18.11

From Israel to South America

	Haifa	Montevideo	Buenos Aires	Haifa
m.v. LAKHISH	25.7	9.9	10—13.9	9.9
m.v. LAKHISH	12.9	7.10	9—11.10	7.12

The above sailings are subject to changes without notice.
For particulars please apply to the Agents in Israel:
M. DIZENGOFF & CO. LTD
HAIFA TEL AVIV JERUSALEM EILAT

Second Thoughts on Gertrude Stein

THE TRIPLE MIND of Gertrude Stein and her World, by Bruce Kellner. Brinnin. Weidenfeld and Nicolson. 18s.

By Philip Toynbee

WE know by now what death does to reputations, but has there ever been a famous writer whose name was so immediately obliterated from our attention? "Who," because of Louis Bromfield?" was the title of a remotely nasty cruel little critical essay which was written —and this was the point of the title—while Mr. Bromfield was still busily writing books. What became of Gertrude Stein was that once her colossal personality had been removed from the scene, by cancer of the stomach in 1947, her writing was instantly forgotten. So much so that it is probably difficult for the young to understand the curious nature of her immense reputation during the decade before the war.

I remember a talk which she gave to the Oxford English Club in 1938—and remember, with a blush, that I got up afterwards and asked her a facetious question. *How* many she must have been asked in her time! How wearisome were the facile parodies of her style which every philistine reviewer allowed himself at one or more points in his career! For Gertrude Stein was both the scapegoat of the *avant-garde* and a figure who was regarded with deep suspicion by many whose brows were impeccably high. She was a monster of arrogance; but was she a charlatan as well?

Personally, I found her work foolish, unilluminating and, after a few pages, unreadable. I also believed that she was a charlatan. I still find her unreadable but Mr. Brinnin's careful and respectful book has persuaded me that Gertrude Stein was a genuine creative artist. It may not be enough to be that: writers are not judged by their sincerity, or by their good intentions but by their achievements. On these Mr. Brinnin seems to hold contradictory opinions. At one point he writes that "like the young painters who conceived of their work as independent of exterior reality, Gertrude Stein now began to conceive of words as independent of fixed meanings, and to regard them as being as 'pure' as notes in music."

Mr. Brinnin goes on to show why this is a wholly mistaken idea about words and about what can be done with them. Yet at later points in his book he is led, by his own generosity and partisanship, to write as if the most arcane of her books were neglected masterpieces. The story of Gertrude Stein's life is interesting for its own sake. Coming from a well-established German - American - Jewish family she studied under William James but came to France as a very young woman. She settled in Paris just after the turn of the century, living for many years with a neurotic failed-genius of a brother. He was later supplanted by her lifelong disciple and companion, Alice B. Toklas, whose "Autobiography" was Gertrude Stein's most famous work. She made a successful entrée into the Parisian *avant-garde*, was a close friend of Matisse and Picasso, and an acquaintance of Jarry, Apollinaire and all the other experimentalists of the age. She wrote for years without finding a publisher, the manuscripts piling up in a desk, but suddenly became a wildly popular-notorious figure with the publication of "Alice B. Toklas" in the early thirties.

Picasso's portrait of Gertrude Stein

The Circus

From then on her life was something of a circus. In America, just after her first success, "references to her cropped up interminably in movies, musical revues, comic strips and random newspaper stories... she was quoted as often in bar-rooms and in courts of law as she was in classrooms." After the war, which she endured with good humour in the French countryside, saved from the extermination camps by the benevolent affection of her neighbours, she became a sort of Universal Momma to G.Is in Paris, wrote a throbbingly patriotic account of the war and liberation and seldom returned to her old experimental manner. She was a woman, it is clear, who could inspire the highest admiration and the warmest affection in some of the most intelligent men of her time. She was also a monster of unrestrained egotism, quarrelsome, cruel, and, in many directions, ignorant. At her worst she reminds me much too vividly of Madame Verdurin.

So her life might be read as the account of a great and misunderstood genius who finally and tragically pandered to popular taste — who could not, when the occasion arose, resist the attractions of the ambiguous lionhood which was offered her. But though I see clearly enough that I was misled into thinking her a thorough charlatan by the charlatanry of her later role, I still believe that her serious work was totally vitiated by a fundamental, and fundamentally naïve, belief about the nature of language. Her literary masters, so we learn, were William James and Flaubert; but her real master was Cézanne and the greatest influence on her life was the influence of early cubism. Nothing, to my mind, is more exciting than the idea of cross-fertilisation in the arts; but nothing is more dangerous than to make false and over-simple analogies between them. It is possible to paint significantly without representation; that possibility lies in the nature of the medium. But words are not the equivalent either of brush-strokes or of notes in music, and non-representational literature is an absurdity.

Incredible Phenomenon

Yet a strange possibility remains — which is that Gertrude Stein was that almost incredible phenomenon, a writer of great value who created no work of any value whatever. "Among writers in English," writes Mr. Brinnin, "she was alone in her attempts completely to forego the support of history and knowledge, and has remained alone." The qualification is important, for she was not, of course, alone in these attempts in the France of 1900-1914. In spite of their differences it is best to see her as a writer like Alfred Jarry, who thought that his most important task was to ruin the whole landscape of the French language so that beautiful new buildings might arise in place of the old ones.

Made Them Think

By means of her unreadable books, which somehow filtered into the consciousness of two generations without being read, Gertrude Stein forced writers to think about the nature of their medium. Even to refute her theories and confute her practice needed an effort of thought which was rare among the writers of her time. Her obvious influences — on the prose style of Hemingway, for example — are comparatively trivial. The beautiful new buildings are not being built, either in England or in America, for the memory of Gertrude Stein has been obliterated. But the work is still there to be done.

Mr. Brinnin has done a service by his book. His critical comments are acute; he views his subject with a proper degree of respect and clear-sightedness, and he persuades us to think again about one of the oddest literary phenomena of the century. *(Copyright)*

Yehuda Bacon: "Head" (Pen and Wash)

From the current exhibition of the artist's drawings at the Nora Studio, Jerusalem.

LORDS OF THE DESERT

THEMES OF THE SAHARA, by Lloyd Cabot Briggs. Illustrated. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 18s 9p. 9d.

By Hal Lehrman

IT is not startling that the nomadic way of life of the tribesmen of Sahara, nourished by itinerant flocks and the congenial practice of raiding caravans or hiring out to protect caravans against other raiders, is fast fading. European controls have hobbled the desert marauder. European wheels are obliterating the caravan's trail. The ferocious Chaamba tribesmen make the best recruits in the French Saharan Camel Corps, guardian of law and order. Reduin, Moors, Tuareg and Teda now cut their sandals from old tires, stamping American trademarks into the desert sands. Here and there a saddle-weary sheikh resigns his chieftainship and goes into the trucking business.

Nevertheless there are novelties and surprises in "Tribes of the Sahara," as Lloyd Cabot Briggs leisurely debunks old Beau Geste myths and new pan-Arab nonsense. A Harvard Research Fellow in North African Anthropology at Algiers, Mr. Briggs has devoted 12 years to sifting the literature, to interrogating administrators, scouts and random explorers, and to mounting his own field-trips. He has distilled from these intimate inquiries a survey volume which, though lumbering and often cluttered, is stocked with illuminating detail and mellow conclusions.

Fallacy Exposed

The mellowest — and most pertinent to our times — is his denial of possible Pan-Saharan unity. This is a notion dear to Maghreb North African patriots and those empire builders who chart their dream-maps in Cairo. But the two dominant ethnic groups in the Sahara have clashing concepts of sovereignty: the Berbers find it in the community, whose members elect a republican chief; the Arabs find it in Allah, who confers leadership on an autocratic Strong Man, with "divine rights." Only by an Arab dictatorship could the Sahara be knitted together, says Mr. Briggs on the authority of his long acquaintance, and only by force could it be restrained from tearing apart again.

Foreign Concept

"The concept of 'nationalism'," he writes, "is foreign to Islamic thought, no matter how much Moslem leaders use the term for... propaganda in... the United Nations." To the Arabs, loyalty is "primarily a family affair." Even religion at its passionate zenith could not bind them as a people. On the morrow of Mohammed's death, they fell to slaughtering some of the Prophet's most revered associates, "as brutally as the rulers of Iraq were killed less than two years ago. So was the pattern set at the very dawn of Islam, and so it has continued ever since." Nor can a democratic Sahara emerge, Mr. Briggs notes, even under European rule; the Moslem, by definition God's chosen, cannot accept a parity of faiths amongs equal citizens; he will go on seeking supremacy over infidels as long as he has the strength to fight or argue.

Contrary to Hollywood, only one-fifteenth of the Sahara is photogenic sand-dunes. A substantial portion of its peoples are unromantically sedentary, the author reports. Art and commerce flourished in prehistoric times over fertile lands now waste. The passage of centuries has fashioned, not the hawk-eyed desert warrior of the screen-writer's tradition, but rather an assortment of cross-bred types prone to rickets, rheumatism, trachoma or tuberculosis, and famously undernourished. (Strangely, cancer is rare or non-existent, at least in those non-Saharan regions where the drinking-water has a high magnesium content.)

Methodical Analysis

Despite this lugubrious profile, Mr. Briggs' methodical analysis of each major tribe's physical, social, political and economic traits produces a treasury of solid anthropological nuggets. This reviewer's only criticism of the book's scholarship is that the author appears oblivious to Saharan oil and the revolutionary implications of its vast discovery.

Otherwise, Mr. Briggs is repeatedly instructive and delightful. One learns, for example, that the tighter the veils concealing even the eyes of the proud, indigo-tainted Tuareg aristocrat (his women go hare-faced), the more he does you honour. Smiths and tinkers are universally feared as specialists in black magic. The Imraguen, a *bona fide* Saharan group inhabiting the hot desert fringes of the Atlantic, are authentic fishermen. A Teda lady publicly affronted by her spouse will strip on the spot and walk haughty and naked to her tent. The Moors often tie up and beat their holy marabouts in order to induce rain. No matter how far he has roamed, a dying Mzabite — escorted by loyal friends and groggy with drugs to keep him alive — will head for home in remote Ghardaia and burial in his ancestral cemetery, safe against fiends.

A Novel Language Method

By Paula Arnold

SO LERNT MAN SPRACHEN by Robert Kar. Verlag Hain, Meisenheim am Glan. 186 pp.

IN his preface to this outstanding, if controversial, psychological study, designed to teach foreign languages in an absolutely original way, Professor Duijker of the University of Amsterdam says *inter alia*: "In our days, when international communication is becoming more and more necessary, both for idealistic and for practical reasons, every attempt to make language teaching more rational deserves the attention of everyone who is interested in practice or theory with the problems of communication by speech. I hope that this remarkable contribution to these problems will find the appreciation it may claim on the strength of its content and its profundity."

The author lives in Haifa, and it must be hoped that philologists and teachers interested in the problem of teaching languages, of the greatest importance to a small people speaking a difficult tongue, will be able to read the treatise, though it is written in German. Whether one goes all the way with the author or not — and it is a long and difficult path that he takes you — he will find many profound and practical remarks in it which make it well worth while the trouble.

The book is not easy to read, and being on an entirely novel plane, it demands a novel terminology. The reviewer will try to give the salient points without making use of these terms, as it would take too much space to elucidate them.

Dr. Kar's aim is *immediacy* in the speaking of the foreign tongue — not the laborious usual process of the beginner who translates from his mother tongue, Berlitz or not. The author carefully analyses this method as well as that of Mertner and shows convincingly that neither these nor the conventional school methods which include grammar teaching, can lead to immediacy, necessary for a mastery of a foreign tongue. He then goes on to a psychological analysis of the act of speaking, the most difficult and demanding part of his study. He finds, broadly speaking, the phenomenon of a word to be an acoustic impression associated inseparably with its meaning — entirely different categories welded together. This "cardinal phenomenon" leads to the methodological conclusion that the *object* to be learned must stand in the centre of the pupil's attention, while at the same time the *word-melody* should be blocked, or ousted, from this attention. It is here that the first practical objections present themselves, but we cannot go into them. Dr. Kar believes he can achieve this attention to the object by a text which touches the pupil's emotions.

In the course of his logical train of reasoning the author says a great many original and brilliant things which will strike every good teacher of language as sensible and practical. When he speaks about the "psychological tone colour" of words (p. 23) or the irrelevance of grammatical paradigmata (p. 147), when he advises us "to learn by keeping silent" (p. 150), meaning that reception must be mature and secure before we can use expression, which before a certain maturity would always be blocked by the terms of the mother tongue, when he states the interesting hypothesis that a person speaking several languages like his mother tongue (with immediacy) possibly has his speech centre in the brain subdivided according to these languages (p. 186), when he forbids translation not only from the new language into the mother tongue but also *vice versa* (p. 182)—most modern and experienced teachers will go with him.

Where this reviewer balks is when in the sample lesson at the end Dr. Kar makes use of literal translations into the mother tongue (including e.g. deliberately erroneous gender) as an aid to the pupil.

Yet to be Tried

But as Professor Duijker says in his preface — to judge of the new method it would have to be tried out and Dr. Kar does not say a word about his ever having done so. Thus, without a simple book to guide the teacher who has not the equipment to go through this difficult treatise, and without experience to point to, this highly original method can so far only be regarded as a brilliant *jeu d'esprit*, for psychologists and teachers at higher institutes of learning rather than for simple elementary school teachers who have to teach children of ten, for instance. It would be most desirable that such a revolutionary methodology should be tried out, but for that purpose we must have a book of lessons.

Poetry for Foreigners

By B.J. Spolsky

ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING, vol. XIV, No. 2, January-March 1950. Published quarterly by the British Council. Annual Subscription IL-1.25.

WHY teach poetry to students of English as a foreign language? This is the question posed by T. M. Paikeday, a lecturer in English literature at a University College in India, in an article in the latest issue of "English Language Teaching," and it is one that is troubling a number of teachers of English in Israel. Mr. Paikeday considers his own experience, coming to the conclusion that his teaching of poetry may have been educative for him, but not for his students.

He explains in detail the way in which he went about teaching Coleridge's "Kubla Khan," giving first the poet's own introduction to the poem, the nature of dreams and relevant modern psychological theory, the research that has been made into the sources of the poem, and passages from the travel books that give some idea of these sources. He interpreted the poem for them, showing that it is a unity, even though it is called a fragment. He pointed out the variations of rhythm, the sound-music, the romantic suggestiveness of the diction, and how all this was fused into a harmonious expression of the central meaning of the poem: "the creative activity of the poetic muse."

Not Appreciated

The test of this teaching came when at examination time the students were asked to write an essay evaluating Coleridge's remarks on his poem. The results showed that while in general the poem had been understood, it had not been appreciated, and, moreover, that the students lacked the command of English to express in their own words what they had understood.

Mr. Paikeday then goes on to analyse the reasons for this failure. He discusses the several factors that are necessary for the appreciation of a poem, showing that the person who is reading a poem in a foreign language loses the ability to feel before he can understand. He is not sensitive to the rhythm, the imagery, and the suggestiveness of the words. The theme and substance of the poem are often alien to him, and the teacher is forced to devote a great deal of time to giving the background, that is to say, to teaching not only English flora and fauna, but also the social and political background and the religious and classical heritage that is *terra incognita* for the average non-English student.

Empty Verbiage

Poetry-study then comes to be merely the squeezing-out of the substance, story, or ideas of a narrative poem; the study of character in a dramatic piece; or indulgence in mere empty verbiage about the more elusive sort of lyric.

Mr. Paikeday concedes that there might be some exceptions to his ban; he feels hesitant to omit Shakespeare entirely; but in general he feels that the poetry to be taught to students is the poetry of their native language. English is being taught with a mainly utilitarian aim; this should be kept to the fore, and when culture or enjoyment is needed, then it should be sought in prose-literature.

Other articles in this issue of "English Language Teaching" deal with the problem of the collective nouns (when are they used with singular and when with plural verbs?); the use of graded and restricted vocabularies in the oral teaching of English as a second language; and the specific problems of Hungarian students learning English. The Question Box, a regular feature of the quarterly, answers readers' linguistic queries, ranging this time from the spelling of "the Court of St. James's" to the uses of "someone" and "anyone." Included in the reviews of new books of interest to teachers of English is one of R. M. Regberg's "English as a Foreign Language," which is considered to be generally sound.

MY TURN

By ROBERT FRIEND

Yoo-hoo, Mama,
I'm riding no hands
doing the balancing act;
right at the edge of nowhere,
on the tightrope over nothing,
master of wheels and tact.

Look, look, Papa,
can you believe it's me,
wearing your name and your face?
When the man in the frock coat signals,
they put a match to the cannon,
and I shoot like a star into space.

Time on Her Hands

By S. DOBONI

MRS. BRIDGE, by Evan S. Connell Jnr. Heinemann, London. 21s 9p.

THIS is a terrifying book. After "The Organisation Man," "The Lonely Crowd," "The Affluent Society," etc., it brings home to us in imaginative terms what the sociological talk is all about.

Mrs. Bridge is a wealthy matron. She lives in a house that would no doubt grace the pages of the glossy magazines, is married to a successful lawyer and has three children. If you have ever wondered, looking at these forbiddingly gracious interiors, what happens in them, what the people do with themselves, this book will tell you. Mrs. Bridge has everything her heart desires and everything her background has taught her is desirable. And that's the trouble.

As the years go by she finds her life getting emptier and emptier, her children pity her, look down on her, and grow away from her. Her husband gets busier and busier making more and more money until there's nothing left for her to buy. She has a maid who does everything, so that there's nothing left for her to do. What is she to do with her life? The really horrifying part of her problem is that no one recognises it as a problem, and she is left alone to grapple with it as best she can, a casualty of the American Dream.

Mr. Connell does not attempt any solutions, or only those implicit in this tragedy. For it is a tragedy. Mrs. Bridge is a timid, conventional, nice woman and a terribly unhappy one. She makes sporadic attempts to learn Spanish, and painting; she takes up some genteel charity work, and of course drops all these activities one by one.

There are no purple passages, no handwringing, the dialogue is flat. Sometimes the book is very funny when it describes the conversation at a dinner-party no one really wants to attend, or the behaviour of a drunk at a suburban cocktail party. These incidents serve as a relief to the tension of unhappiness that pervades the book. After more widely touted "great" novels that have come to us across the Atlantic it is a pleasure to read a book that gets its point across without banging us on the head with it so to speak. I wonder how many Americans will read it.

Useful Work

IF I FORGET THEE by Lord Russell of Liverpool. Cassell, London. 241 pp. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

LORD Russell, who did such a public service by writing the record of the Scourge of the Swastika, has put himself into our debt again with this account of Israel's rebirth. The book is a political history. It therefore begins with Herzl and ends with the proclamation of the State on May 14, 1948. It does not concern itself with the social, economic or cultural history of Zionism. Within its self-set limits it is well documented. It reprints extracts from the McMahon Correspondence of 1915-16; the Hogarth Message of 1918 to King Hussein; General Allenby's communication of the same year to the Amir (later King) Faisal; the Anglo-French Declaration of November 7, 1918; Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, under which the system of Mandates was set up; and the text of the Mandate for Palestine.

With these and other documents and with an adequate index, the book is a very useful work. *B.C.H.*

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

YEHUDA Leib Gordon, to Israelis as a poet than as a writer of prose. One of the leaders of the 19th century Haskala (Enlightenment) Movement, he used his verse to inveigh against outdated forms of Jewish life, calling for reforms in the religion.

In its series of Hebrew classics, the Dvir publishers in Tel Aviv have brought out the first anthology of all Y. L. Gordon's prose works, Kol Kitvei Y. L. Gordon. — Prosa כל כתבי י. ל. גורדון — פרוזה. The anthology includes feuilletons and short stories which reflect his ability to send forth pointed satirical barbs, and yet lovingly to portray his characters with light, sparkling humour. The collection also contains sections from his autobiography and extracts from his diary in which he painted a vivid picture of his environment. *Sh.E.*

. . . and English

IN time of war, there are many difficult decisions to be made, and often the person who must make them is in danger of being swayed by personal factors. In The Mountain War (Signet Books, 239 pp., IL1.20), Theodore H. White sets out the problem of an American major taken from the calm of a headquarters planning room to the responsibility of active command in which he feels he must prove his worth as a leader. This he can do only at the cost of many lives, including those of innocent civilians involved in the Great China Retreat of 1944. This is an exciting story with a good picture of the chaos that is war and of the characters and motives of the soldiers that are involved in it. *B.J.S.*

* * *

THOUGH science fiction is today stranger than fiction, scientists do not yet produce more exciting science fiction than authors. A good example is Arthur C. Clarke, who has written a number of otherwise very readable books on space travel (his Exploration of Space accurately forecast satellite launching methods over 10 years ago) but who falls down on fiction. His Islands in the Sky written in 1952 and now published by Signet (IL1.20) is a sort of Boys Own Annual series of stories about the adventures of a teen-ager of several hundred years hence, who wins an airline trip to a satellite station. While astronomer Clarke is long on facts he is short on tension. However, there are so many intriguing conceptions of man's future life in space that one goes on reading with interest.

* * *

A very different sort of flying saucer story is Gore Vidal's play Visit to a Small Planet (Signet IL1.20) which is now being made into a film. It is a zany, almost screwball satire on U.S. military thinking and civilian manners, where everybody, including the mysterious and all-powerful visitor from space, is made to look downright childish by the advent of an even higher intelligence. It is also full of slightly sick, very slick gags and belly laughs that are necessary to put over a play of this nature. The text is preceded by a sad little foreword from Vidal, wherein he describes how he himself emasculated his original second act because U.S. audiences soaked in its implications in icy, shocked silence. Vidal is careful to blame nobody but himself: "I had to protect an investment of 50,000 dollars," which sounds like one of his own characters. *H.E.*

* * *

WITH practically everybody masquerading as an expert on Middle Eastern and Arab affairs and a great number of books published on the contemporary Arab world, it would be useful for the general reader to get a good grounding in the subject. For this purpose few books could be better than The Arabs in History for some time available in the bookshops as a paperback (Gray Arrow, 3s agorot). Its author, Professor Bernard Lewis of the University of London, is a foremost authority on the Near and Middle East, and has managed with remarkable success to trace the history of this race from its early origins, through the career of Islam and the establishment of the Empire, to the period of decline and the recent renaissance — all in less than 200 pages. Especially interesting and relevant is the concluding chapter, "The Impact of the West," which offers, among other things, a summary of the genesis of modern Arab nationalism. Excellent value for money. *H.E.*

A RUIN COMES TO LIFE

Jüdisches Gemeindeheim Berlin is the title of a book published by the Board of the Jewish community in Berlin, on the occasion of the consecration, in September 1949, of a new communal centre. The main part of the 135 pages consists of a well-written, if concise, history of the Jews in the German capital from its beginnings to the present day. In a special chapter, the author, H. G. Sellenthin, describes the magnificent synagogue of the Fasanenstrasse, where the late Rabbi Leo Baeck used to officiate. It was destroyed in 1938, and on its grounds a new building has now been erected which includes a synagogue, lecture halls, club rooms, and a library.

Statistical tables supply instructive information, for example, on the decline of Berlin's Jewish population from 160,564 in June, 1933 to 7,274 in November, 1946. A special feature of this memorial volume are 77 photographs of personalities, buildings, documents and paintings. *H.N.*

Criteria for An Israel Novel

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — My Jerusalem Post Weekly of April 29 brought me four negative reviews of books on Israel. Mr. Hyman's two reviews end with a statement that a novel about Israel has not yet been written and Mrs. Arnold in the conclusion of her two reviews poses a question, why is it that neither outsiders nor insiders ever succeeded when trying to capture what is Israel?

I would like to pose another question. Why is it that any novel on Israel ever written is bound to get axed by Israel critics and very often in the most unpleasant, angry way? Why is it that Israel authors living in Israel as a rule do not succeed in getting their books published abroad? Is it possible that their books are too self-aided and because they are too close to the country, that their stories have too little universal appeal? Is it possible that for the very same reason of being too close to Israel and too emotionally involved in the subject, Israel critics are unable to see anything written about Israel with the kind of objective criticism with which they could view subjects not related to their country?

About my previous novel "Beyond the Mountains" dealing with Russia, Mrs. Arnold wrote in your issue on December 16, 1949 that "a number of books from behind the Iron Curtain which have appeared of late, this is one of the best." But my recent book on Israel "Israel Against the Light" Mr. Hyman dismissed as an "amateur's exercise," was terribly annoyed with the description of old Jerusalem streets with "their memories of thirty centuries" (what is the objection), and even diligently counted as many as 70 "suddenly's" in my book.

In his review he himself was guilty of many mistakes. My central character is not a British Jew but Polish, the milk was distributed to children during the Jerusalem siege, one can see flowers at night — in the light of a full moon, and the expression "he dried his face with wet hands" is obviously not a sensation phrase, but is intended to describe a man extremely absent-minded at the moment.

Perhaps a Tel Aviv publisher, Mr. Tversky, was right when he once told me, "You must decide whether you're going to write for Israel or for abroad. You can't do both." Following the good reception of my Israel novel in Britain, the publisher commissioned me to write another book on Israel, and in the U.S.A. Signet plans to issue soon a million paperback version of "Israel Against the Light" to follow the hardcover edition of Farrar Straus due this August. My feeling is that Israelis do not need books about Israel and that the world does and to my modest way I'll try to help to fulfil this demand — in spite of Mr. S. C. Hyman.

Yours, etc.,
ALEXANDER RAMATI

Los Angeles, May 6.

Our Reviewer writes:

The fact that the hero was called a British instead of a Polish Jew (I apologise for the slip) did the book no injustice. It is irrelevant to the purpose of the review, which was to analyse the book.

It is impossible to say why a song (as distinct from a popular) novel in English has not yet been written about Israel. One cannot wave a wand and call up a good book or painting or piece of music or sculpture. Genius is rare and its appearance inexplicable. The next best quality—competence—is also difficult to find, but it is the duty of the reviewer to look for it in any work presented to the public and to point to its absence if he finds it missing.

A novel is to be judged by, among other qualities, its readability, the roundness of its characterisation, the authenticity of its background. These I found lacking in Mr. Ramati's novel about Israel.

I do not know why Israeli authors living in Israel do not as a rule succeed in getting their books published abroad—if that is a fact. Probably a time factor is involved; and, moreover, I doubt whether in proportion to its population Israel has fewer books accepted abroad than other comparable countries. As to why novels about Israel by outsiders meet criticism from Israelis—in the matter of style and characterisation, that, of course, is for the numerous followers of the theory that while the Israeli is certainly the best competent to solve the authenticity of the background against which he is painted.

Reader's Letter

FOR SALE
3-room flat
in corner-house
(one of five flats in single row) with garden.
Apply: Y. SEGEV, 17 Rehov Havered, Tel Giborim, Holon.

THE MERCK INDEX of *Chemicals and Drugs*
Seventh Edition
Available at our bookshops in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Jerusalem
STEIMATZKY'S AGENCY

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
Registration of New Students in Tel Aviv for the Academic Year 1950-51
TEL AVIV BRANCHES
will begin on Sunday, June 4, and will end Wednesday, July 15.
FACULTIES:
LAW
SOCIAL SCIENCES (Economics, Political Science, Sociology, Statistics); Auditing.
Applicants will be received on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 10.30 a.m. till 1 p.m., on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5-7 p.m. as well, at the Registrar's Office, 32 Rehov Montefiore, Tel Aviv.
Applications should be accompanied by matriculation certificates (graduates of the class of 1949/50 must attach proof of admission to matriculation examinations), as well as curricula vitae, 4 photographs and a registration fee of IL.12.

On sale this week
THE FACTS—THE FIGURES
about Israel's principal enterprises in
THE JERUSALEM POST
economic annual
Indispensable guide to Israel's current business and investment potentialities, providing you with an up-to-date, all-round picture of Israel's
• ECONOMY IN REVIEW
• ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION
• GUIDES TO TAXATION, SECURITIES, EXPORT
Plus Special Index Listing of Israel's Principal Firms
No businessman can afford to be without this valuable Annual
PRICE: IL.12

Evolving A Pattern for the Final Solution

Reopened chapters in the history of European Jewry under the Nazi, are recalled in these photos: (left) Jewish forced labour building Warsaw's Ghetto; (centre — top to bottom) Ghetto fighters caught; Rabbis facing their executioners, and the ghetto under fire; (right, top to bottom) — a group of Warsaw Jews lined up for execution; a group of Polish Jewish partisans, and Jewish brigade members with Jewish children in Italy. Except for the last 2 pictures, all are from captured Nazi archives. Yad Vashem Photos

Tenderness and Primitivism

Har-Even

JUDITH Har-Even, a Haifa-born painter who studied in London, Paris, Florence and Madrid and returned recently to Israel after an extended stay in the U.S., is giving her first one-woman exhibition here at Jerusalem's Nora Studio.

The obvious diversity in Miss Har Even's approach to the problems of shape and colour and the variety of styles she has used to convey thought and feeling are proof of her serious striving for a final mode of expression. Among the exhibits one can find works that are strongly influenced by French post-impressionism; there is a romantic leaning side by side with realism, pure expressionism and even placardism, well known to the Israel public from the works of Dendal; but there are also a couple of pictures dictated by the artist's individuality which reveal the development of a unique style.

The qualities common to all of Miss Har-Even's pictures are a fine understanding of the decorative element in composition, a good command of technique and a delightful measure of feminine charm.

As womanly tenderness is the main feature of Miss Har-Even's art, the gouache technique, which makes poetic facility of expression possible, is nearer to her than the more formal oils. "Brooklyn Bridge" (No 6), for instance, is much too heavy in paint and unbalanced in composition, whereas a similar theme dealt with in gouache, "Bridge" (No 15), offers an excellent rendering of the water-landscape's atmosphere. As placardistic pictures require severity and frigidity of conception, in diametric opposition to a woman's feeling, even gouaches like "A corner in New York" and "A Lantern" (Nos. 25 and 26) remain in the realm of doubtful compromise.

Insofar as the young painter follows her feminine instinct and her intuitive power of stylization, she succeeds in creating outstanding pictures. Among them are "Sailing Boats in Haifa" (No 9), depicted on blue paper in a deliberate austerity of grey and brown lines, soft but full of verve; and "Silhouette" (No 17), a study of the human body's expression in which the natural forms are delicately abstracted while still retaining their tie with reality.

Perez Hesse

JERUSALEM'S Artists House is showing an exhibition of paintings and drawings by Perez F. Hesse. The selection provides an opportunity to survey the artist's development. His first aquarelles and gouaches, dated 1948, are well executed, conservative pictures, which prove an outspoken sense of colour. From this conventional beginning, Hesse advanced to an impressive personal style which later turned into mannerism.

If Hesse stuck to what he has attained in his oil, "Cows" (No 7), he would be one of Israel's outstanding painters. With the utmost of austerity in bright and shining colours and by reducing forms to a minimum of lines and spots, Hesse renders a herd grazing under the burning sun. The picture is full of atmosphere, conveying love of nature and even pity for the suffering creature. Technically, the artist turns to realistic abstraction, reducing his theme to the bare minimum of form and colour. "Quarry" (No 19) and the landscapes (Nos. 27-28) moulded according to the same principle, carry conviction.

The main part of the exhibition consists of 30 small drawings, which came into being during the last few years. They seem influenced by Chinese art as regards their length and minute details. Sometimes pasted pieces of paper remind one of outdated collage techniques. All these drawings are much too sketchy and obviously conceived in haste. Their austerity is overdone. The painter has missed his mark.

Moreb

THE Rina Gallery presents 23-year-old Baghdad-born Mordecai Moreh, who is much too young to be exhibiting on his own. Technique without real talent is certainly no title to artistic success, but neither is talent without sufficient technique.

Moreh's oils emerge from oriental painting traditions. They are conceived in a primitive manner, neglecting the laws of perspective and using deep colours, preferably with a greenish and lilac wash-over. If this young artist should gain the capacity to preserve the childlike poetical flavour of this Indian- and Persian-dominated art, without shedding its technical shortcomings, he may be able to make a valuable contribution to Israel painting. But for the time being the boundaries between deliberate primitivism and primitivism arising from lack of maturity are ill defined. Moreover, primitive art, which always borders on philosophy, can only be guided by experience and requires great technical integrity.

Moreh's prints — woodcuts and etchings — are of acceptable technical standard. Unfortunately, he has never tried to transfer into this medium the slightest hint of his oriental view of life. On the contrary, the young artist unhesitatingly follows the examples of his masters. Nevertheless, among the etchings we found two pictures, heads of a girl, that are inspired by poetic tenderness. We are ready to put our trust in Moreh's future on the basis of these two finds.

GERSHON WALTER ROS

KAIGHTHUDO - ANDO : A courtesan standing. Karemono colour on paper.

SOHEN : A Monkey and Butterfly. Karemono colour on paper.

Both works on display at the recently opened Haifa Museum of Japanese art. Photo by Muhlstock

Pissaro Tribute

AN art supplement to the quarterly technical pamphlet of Dagon Granaries in Haifa deals with the Jewish painter Camille Jacques Pissaro, the pioneer of French impressionism. The illustrations and their selection are fair. G.W.R.

EXULTATION IS THE ESSENCE

Yardena Cohen

CHRONOLOGICALLY, the second part of Yardena Cohen's dance recital at Beit-enu, Haifa that dealing with Eastern and Biblical themes, comes first because her technique is bound up with the lyrical Israel romanticism of the 'thirties. The immense progress she has made from its early expression in almost static or very slow-moving poses and in points culled here and there from Uday Shankar is evidenced by the generalization of her art in the first half of her programme, where her themes represent more or less pure emotion — in short she has moved from the particular to the general without abandoning the foundation in the former. And that is sound reasoning.

Today one discerns a proper style worked out with its basic principles and rules, in which face, arms and legs are all coordinated in the suppleness of the body; even the tinkling bracelets and anklets supply undertones. The movements of arms and legs complement but do not copy each other; each position of the hands has its own significance; "The Fool" requires a comparatively immobile face and perpendicular body and gets them; rigidity of the body, whether stiff or free, denotes sorrow ("Walking Alone with the Dead" and "She was in Bitterness of Soul"). In her concrete conceptions, her imagination is still further pinpointed by observation. "How often have I watched an Arab fisherman" staring fixedly at the water or noted the sly cunning on the features a "fortune teller." Yardena Cohen's method combines dancing and miming.

The essence of her art is an exultation which covers both joy and suffering. It can attain the controlled frenzy of the final "Let Us Dance" or fall into the depths when necessary. You will again meet exultation in the more abstract form of "Encircled." For judging on points, so to speak, I found the first section the more interesting from its opening statement in "Sound and Rhythm" to the stricken yearning of "Walking Alone with the Dead," undoubtedly the best piece of all, which the three parts of "Hannah in Shiloh" partly repeated in a less despairing key.

An enthralling evening, over which I have one criticism to make. In "With the Jug," the artist carried an Oriental drum instead of the real thing. Now this is not playing fair because, in interpretative dancing like Yardena Cohen's, the object will affect the choreography and, if the article is not available, symbolic miming may be more valid. H.

S. Doron

S. DORON'S pastels at the Gan Hagibborim Club, Kiryat Motzkin, cover a period of 25 years, but the progress in his geometric style is sufficiently noticeable for the critic to concentrate on the last two years. Fundamentally Doron's manner consists of verticals opposed to horizontals, the door and window of "Rustic Corner" counterbalanced by the window bars, bench and roof. In an abstract like "Composition" (42) he enlivens his arrangement by not completing some of the lines, thereby introducing space, and by contrasting colours of a light sepia, blue and yellow. In general his colours are, in view of the medium, softly bright.

Then come variations, mainly diagonals, e.g. "Eilat" (2). In "Frigates at Eilat" the ships repeat the triangularity of the mountains on a smaller scale. Or the artist may use fruit and flowers to obtain ovals. In "Bowl of Fruit," the latter stand out clearly against the sharpened lines of the bowl. A rather similar conception, treated differently appears in "Marguerites," which also issue from a low bowl, again the initial horizontal-vertical approach.

Nothing profound, but sometimes the work is quite pleasing because there is an idea behind the technique.

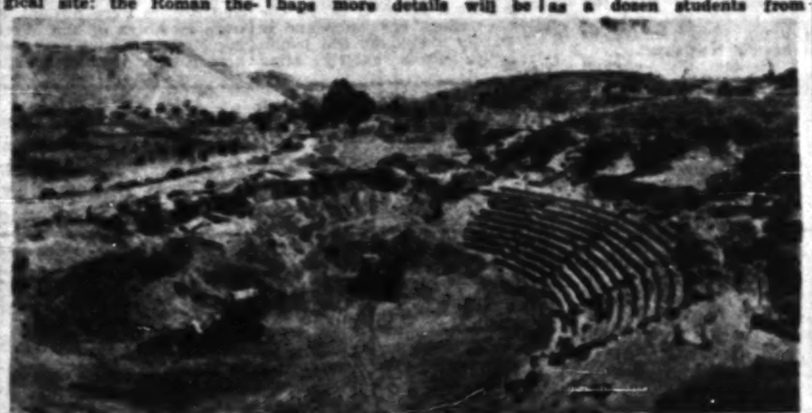
Children

THE Haifa Municipality's Exhibition of Children's Paintings, at Beit Ha'Am, must be one of the best of its kind that the city has seen, at least as far as some 50 per cent of the pictures in the 12-14 age group are concerned. The more remarkable pieces possess liveliness ("The Carpet Weaver", "Clown" and "Port"), a sense of colour, composition ("Artist in Her Studio") and perspective ("Colonization"). Of course, as with most children's art, a very large proportion is imitative; one feels it in the most sophisticated exhibit of the 'Purim' section and in the Expressionism of the Forest theme. What distinguishes this exhibition is freshness of ideas and an ability to absorb the subject as a whole. Other pictures which caught the eye were the female figures in the "Inhabitants of the City" and the "Flower Sellers" groups. The large exercise in mural painting managed to get everything in — from the Romans and the tortures of the Inquisition to modern times.

It was interesting to note the mosaics, for me a new departure in children's art; they are uniformly competent. Some woodcuts might possibly have been cleaner but the portrait at the entrance is excellent. H.

GENTLE BULLDOZERS AT BEISAN

BULLDOZERS and mechanical shovels are being used to clear an archaeological site: the Roman theatre at Beisan (ca. 200 C.E.). This is the first time that such heavy equipment is being used for this purpose, and all but two of the 15 rows of stone seats have been uncovered since work began 10 weeks ago. The task would have taken three years with conventional digging methods. 15,000 cubic metres of earth and refuse, accumulated over the centuries, have been removed to expose what has proved to be the best preserved theatre this side of the Jordan.



Roman Theatre at Bet Shean, with Tel Bet Shean upper right. Photo by Suffrin

The bulldozers worked under complete control — in no case did they as much as scratch the stone. The blade was kept at least five centimetres away from the stone seats. The rest of the dirt was cleared by a semi-circular sweep and by hand.

This season, the bulldozers will also clear the area outside the walls of the theatre. They are buried deep, particularly on the southern side. When the job is complete, the archaeologists will be able to tell what the theatre looked like on the outside.

The coming season's work, starting next November, will consist in clearing by hand the remaining two rows of seats inside the theatre, down to the level of the orchestra and the stage area. Here important finds can be expected as the exact shape of the skene (stage structure) and of the buildings behind it is determined. Perhaps more details will be learned about the exact date of building, the designers and the builders. Maybe a clue will be found to the purpose of the double corridors in the vomitories (entrance tunnels) and the closed inner cell, shaped like a clover leaf, which is connected to the second corridor.

The theatre, built into a hillside facing the Tel of Beisan, commands a view stretching down the Jordan for a natural background to the stage. This is not an amphitheatre in the usual sense — no gladiatorial contests or similar games were held there, but an open-air theatre for performances for audiences of approximately 5,000, seated in a semi-circle.

Next season the Department for the Landscaping and Preservation of Historic Sites will begin to landscape the area under the supervision of architects and we can expect the results to come up to the standard and taste set by this agency in its work at Sakhne, Beit She'arim and Ashkelon. Thus Israel audiences may be able to see the plays of antiquity in their proper and beautiful setting — an original Roman stage and authentic Roman seats.

There is yet a scarcity of trained archaeologists to help out in digs such as this. Students from the Hebrew University and members of nearby settlements, as well as a dozen students from England, the U.S., Sweden and Denmark came to help for different periods, but more help is required, as Dr. Appelbaum, the archaeologist in charge of this dig, pointed out. Perhaps the Israel Exploration Society can do more by setting up short courses training many more amateurs to be of help. N.S.

Two Self-Taught Talents

A. SELIKTAR: The Kapara Rooster (oil)

Charles Floutard : The Communicant (oil)

Angela Seliktar

ANGELA Seliktar, who came to Israel from Bulgaria a few years ago and who showed her paintings at the Artists House in Jerusalem last October, is now exhibiting a collection of her oils which is worth a visit to the Katz Galleries in Tel Aviv.

Self-taught, Miss Seliktar spent much time in public galleries studying the masters and in many ways she resembles the Douanier Rousseau. She too creates her own world, viewing the life around her with the sharp and candid eyes of a child and setting down her own version boldly and without compromises. Like the Douanier, she has a good sense of pictorial pattern, loves the decorative detail and has rather unusual feeling for sombre colour schemes.

Particularly worth note is the "Kapara Rooster" — a Hassid carrying a white rooster against a background of streets (the bird is especially well painted); "Musrara, eve of Shabbat" with its decoration of promenading figures; "Palm Trees" with its attractive design and rich harmony of greens; and "Paradise" with a coy Adam and Eve half-hidden behind a large tree.

Charles Floutard

THE Foyer Culturel of the French Embassy in Tel Aviv is showing a number of paintings by Charles Floutard, which are on view until June 10.

Like Angela Seliktar, Charles Floutard is self-taught and spent much time studying works in public galleries, although he did have three months at the Beaux Arts in Paris. He is, however, no "primitive" but a highly skilled craftsman who goes in for photographic representation, striving for as exact an imitation as possible. Some of the works, such as the pottery jar (No. 30) and "Loaf of Bread" (No. 6) are really "trompe l'oeil."

In view of Floutard's aims, it is only natural that his subjects should be mostly portraits and still-life. There is one large portrait of a woman in a lace frock in which every detail of the lace is given with painstaking exactitude. Including are a couple of portraits of the stage and film actress, beautiful Frances Nuyen. S.W.

Mane Katz Has Taken to Horses

By S. J. GOLDSMITH

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

A large and comprehensive exhibition by Mané Katz, containing 39 paintings and 11 sculptures, has opened here at the O'Hana Gallery. As usual with Mané Katz, the opening was an artistic and social event. Perhaps the best way to describe his paintings is "telling" — they arrest the attention and convey a mood perfectly. The method ranges from the almost realistic "Road to Jerusalem" to the almost impressionist "Red Background."

MANE-KATZ : Horses (oil)

In the choice of subject there is less Jewish lore this time, and more landscapes and animals. You still have the inevitable kupa in several different versions, the Shofar, the Torah and a few more "Jewish" canvases, but they are outnumbered by flowers, a windmill, a hay wagon, a shepherd — and horses. One group of horses and yet another one, and a horseman and a black horse. Mané confesses that he never mounted a horse, yet his observation of equestrian movement, his acute feel for the character of a horse as expressed in its head — horses' heads differ as much as human heads — and his sense for the merging of rider and horse in action — are much more than mere skill, which is taken for granted in a painter of his stature.

Even among the sculptures — uniformly appealing — pride of place is given to a magnificent horse's head, priced at 2,000 guineas.

Mané told me he is soon going on his annual visit to Israel.

ISRAEL

and THE MIDDLE EAST

Keep abreast of affairs with

THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

Airmailed from Jerusalem on Friday, and home-delivered almost anywhere in the world by Monday, the new overseas weekly edition of this paper is indispensable to all readers abroad interested in Israel and the neighbouring countries. It contains news and features that have appeared during the week and in THE JERUSALEM POST week-end edition of the same day.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES (All Airmail)

U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, S. Africa [illegible]

U.K., Europe, Iran, North, East & West Africa, India & S.E. Asia [illegible]

Australia, New Zealand, South America, Japan [illegible]

COUPON

THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY OVERSEAS EDITION, P.O.B. 81, JERUSALEM.

Please enter the following subscription for the Weekly Overseas Edition of THE JERUSALEM POST, cheque enclosed.

Name :

Address :

Sweet and Simple Bridal Gowns

By Shanti Berlyne

THOSE couples who did not set their nuptials to coincide profitably with the end of the fiscal year or were not impelled to join the queues under Lag Ba'omer's canopies are probably sentimentalists who have set their hearts on the traditional June wedding.

Here in Israel, wedding gowns have to be convertible for later duty as evening dress or party wear and so a very welcome simplicity in design has evolved. Other factors, too, have influenced the appearance of the wedding dress. White satin or brocade is too hot except for die-hard conservatives and well-nigh unwearable later on. For some reason it is almost impossible to dye the dress later on to any pastel shade although abroad the dyers seem to be able to work miracles.

To obviate these difficulties, a short dress of cotton piqué, linen or fine cotton batiste, which are all plentiful locally, is the best solution.

The end result is one of serene simplicity which is far more flattering than any amount of encrustations and heavy, glossy weaves.

For the most unforgettable costume of her life, Princess Margaret chose a dress of unabashed simplicity along the lines which evolved above by a process of elimination. No doubt she was conscious of the dramatic contrast her robe provided with the Abbey's richly ornate background, as well as the sometimes splendid though more often vulgar and pretentious turnout of the Royal ladies surrounding her.

Our illustration shows: Left: White cotton two-piece. The little jacket and headpiece are embroidered with gold Yemenite motifs.

Right: White linen two-piece. The sheath has shoestring shoulder straps while the jacket, with its cape-like collar, is secured at the neck and waist with white satin bows which match the head-piece.

Brides Catered For

By Diana Lerner

WHETHER she is from Rehov Dubnov or a Negev kibbutz, a bride wants to look like a bride. Hence she is likely to wear down the path that leads to the bridal loop in Tel Aviv, which swings around from Pinsker to Rehov Mapu on Ben Yehuda Street.

Shops to supply every need of the bride and her mother line these streets. You may hire a complete trousseau — dress, veil and gloves — at anywhere from IL35 to IL70. Brides usually come in with their mothers to do the shopping and the shopkeeper is often brought into an argument and forced to help make the decision about the gown itself or anything from lingerie, headgear, purse and artificial flower trimming down to smart cocktail aprons.

Flower shops, beauty salons and dressmakers dot the bridal loop.

A special service for brides, established by Salon Annetta three years ago, is devoted to dressing the bride for her wedding and servicing her from coiffeur to pedicure. The bride can come in four hours before the wedding with her dress, and instead of having all her aunts and cousins in her hair, a trained hairdresser matches the hairdo to the veil and a cosmetician gives her a *de luxe* beauty treatment.

Occasionally something has to be adjusted. Allegra, the dressmaker next door, is ready with a needle and the right kind of thread to help out. A florist is also at hand.

Healthy Mothers —And Babies

By Dr. Elisha Yerom

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

ISRAEL mothers and their children enjoy one of the most comprehensive services of any country in the world and one which is serving as a model for many developing countries in Africa. Over 70 per cent of women are cared for throughout their pregnancies by the doctors and nurses of 600 clinics distributed throughout the country under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, Kupat Holim, Hadassah and the Municipalities. The vast majority of the remaining 30 per cent are under the medical supervision of their own doctors or of semi-private clinics. These services include constant physical check-ups, chest X-ray, blood tests, advice on nutrition and family matters and arrangement for specialist consultation and hospitalization. Thus 95 per cent of all our babies are born in hospitals or maternity homes — which is a world record and shows results in a very low infant and maternal mortality considering the backwardness of many of our communities.

There are many who for family or sentimental reasons would like to have their babies at home but apart from the general overcrowding in this country that does not permit this, we are coming more and more to the realisation that the occasional obstetrician cannot be a good obstetrician and the best care for mothers and babies demands the high degree of equipment and skill which is only found in hospitals.

Well Advanced

Even at the beginning of the State we were quite well advanced in this respect and over half of the pregnant women were under medical supervision in one clinic or another — a figure only realized by England in very recent years. The average mother-to-be today spends about six months under the care of the clinic and makes about 10 visits during her pregnancy. Her newborn baby is in an even happier situation. Nearly 90 per cent of all children under 12 months of age are looked after in the "healthy baby" clinics and very few villages are without such a centre.

After baby is born, the mother is referred to the clinic nearest her home and is usually visited by the public health nurse shortly after she leaves hospital. From the nurse and the pediatrician she is given free advice about the rearing, feeding and minor ailments of her baby. At appropriate times the baby gets vaccination against tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and smallpox and, during the past three years, Salk vaccine against poliomyelitis has been added to this list. On average, a baby may visit the clinic 18-20 times during its first year of life although the number of visits drops off afterwards. Usually, if baby is well, his mother gains increasing confidence in handling him and only half the toddlers in the country regularly attend at clinics although most come when called for their third polio or diphtheria shot.

From the very first days of the Yishuv, accent was laid on preserving of the health of mother and child. During the Mandatory period, the Government laid stress on public sanitation measures, while the Jewish population expanded its personal preventive and curative services. Only with this experience were we able to meet the challenge of mass immigration and within a few years to make this nation one of the healthiest, not only in the Middle East but also in the world.

Volunteers' Tales

By Esther Pinto

JERUSALEM'S Working Mothers Council is now celebrating its 25th anniversary. Not content with marking the event by a large public gathering (which was held last Tuesday at the Beit Histadrut), the group has put out a book, "Mizipurei Mitnadvot" (Woman Volunteers' Tales).

The book kaleidoscopes a quarter of a century of the organization's activities and achievements. The "Tales" were edited by Rifka Katzenelson, who successfully retained the character of each contributor's writings.

What might be termed an author's reception was held by Rahel Yannait-Ben-Zvi at the President's home, formally launching the book and the semi-jubilee. All the contributors were present, as were members of the Working Mothers Council who are now Knesset members. Dina Bat Horin, a Histadrut executive and pioneer Jerusalem worker, was the initiator of the idea. She worked for a year with the contributors, editors and other volunteers who rashly went into the publishing business and produced a most professional publication.

Through the eyes of the volunteers, it unfolds the periods from the 1936-39 disturbances through World War II, the War of Independence and siege of Jerusalem until the first ten years of life in the Israel capital. It describes the mass immigration, life in the poor quarters and the Jerusalem corridor, stories on W.M.C. institutions by grateful mothers, kindergarten teachers, and summaries of various cultural activities, training and study courses. Touching is the letter from the overjoyed soldier-son who received a letter from his mother for the first time in his life. She had been illiterate until she joined the W.M.C.'s Hebrew courses.

The First Lady, Rahel Yannait-Ben-Zvi, is among the many contributors to this 248-page book. She wrote "In Demonstrating Jerusalem." The volume also includes greetings and an appreciation by Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion who stresses the fine work done by W.M.C. volunteers for Jerusalem's women and children.

The thanks and congratulations of the many working mothers whom W.M.C. assisted in every way in the most difficult times, when the husbands were away fulfilling their duty during disturbances and in three wars, and when the children were young and the burden of feeding the family also fell on their shoulders, are persuasive proof of the organization's fruitful work.

Here Comes the Kibbutz Bride

By Hadassah Gilion

IN his classic on kibbutz life before Statehood, "Adventure in the Sun," Moshe Feurlman valiantly defended kibbutz men and women against charges that they practice "free love." He conceded, however, that they generally dispensed with such unimportant formalities as marriage ceremonies. On the other hand, kibbutz critics like Ladislaus Farago considered the system of marriage by advising the secretary and moving into a common room revoltingly unromantic.

For better or worse, this system of marriage by registration with the Secretary, without the benefit of a Rabbi, is now of historical interest only, even on the extreme left-wing kibbutzim: today the kibbutz bride expects the groom to "consecrate her unto him with a ring according to the laws of Moses and Israel," in a special dress and in the presence of several hundred admiring spectators.

Marriages are major events in the kibbutzim, even if they involve members of a group living there for only a limited period: where a marriage affects veteran members and children born on the kibbutz, or perhaps a union of members of two kibbutzim, the good word goes all over Israel (often on attractively printed cards) and friends gather from all points between Metulla and Eilat. A black-hatted, grey-bearded Rabbi (for some reason at most kibbutz weddings to which I have been, a Sephardi) officiates with great solemnity.

State Drive — New Tradition

The two-wheel cart is drawn by the couple closest friends on a trip around the kibbutz. The tractor rumbles along behind.

Photo by Hirshbein

Preparations for the wedding go on in the kitchen for at least a week before the affair. Wedding cakes and rich batters full of eggs are prepared under the careful supervision of the "akonomit" and the cooks. These massive and heavily guarded keys become suddenly and magically amiable; no stores are secured, all secret reserves are abandoned to the good cause. These devoted and unselfish workers adore the challenge of trying to stage a bigger and better wedding than the last one.

The bride-to-be may go about her work in a matter-of-fact manner but her needs are well catered for. In the kibbutz clothes-store, a dressmaker sews a well-styled afternoon frock of some carefully chosen, expensive material. Some kibbutz brides prefer white, but the majority choose a pastel shade which can afterwards be worn on other festive occasions. Styles chosen are usually with a modest neck-line, a tightly fitting bodice and a full skirt; but smart costumes may also be chosen. Fittings are conducted regularly and here too the older, more experienced members are brought in for consultation. A simple veil is prepared.

The wedding is usually set for late in the afternoon after the members have had time to finish work and take their showers. If possible, it is an outdoor affair, the setting being a beautiful kibbutz garden. The canopy is simple, four poles and a red velvet top. On border kibbutzim it is customary to hold the canopy up with guns instead of poles and to mark the end of one marriage and the beginning of another (where several marriages have been scheduled for the same afternoon) with a round of firing.

The bridegroom, as nervous and bashful as any capitalist, wears a new white shirt. He borrows his unusually smart hat from a visiting relative who objects to the "kova tembel" he had intended to use on the occasion.

The bride, looking very charming in her well-fitting frock and high-heeled shoes, comes out of the near-by Culture House carrying a simple bouquet of kibbutz flowers picked freshly for the occasion. Accompanied by an escort, she is soon standing next to her husband-to-be. Hundreds of spectators press around the canopy, the children driving everyone crazy with questions, shrieks and comments.

Babies—What to Do for Them

Toddler hard at work.

By Helga Dudman

"THINGS are so much nicer and cheaper and more available now," said a young mother of three children who range in age from 11 months to 5 years.

"Everything is so expensive!" sighed a young woman who is expecting her first child in a few weeks.

Like everything else, one's opinion of what's around for babies depends on one's frame of reference. If you are comparing today's baby clothing with what was to be had a few years ago, you will find a wide selection, excellent value, and prices well within the range of many people.

But if you are comparing an infant's layette to a series of espresso coffees — particularly if the standards are as ultra as they generally are for the first-born — the expense may seem staggering.

As life becomes more complicated, necessities for babies become more extensive. Israel seems at the moment to be at that happy point where everything is available for a very high standard of child health and welfare... but not yet at that point, characteristic of America, where some parents have become the slaves of gadgets and toys.

The minimum list here includes diapers, sheets, towels, vests, a blanket, crib, a pram, perhaps a folding plastic bath (although the basin in the bathroom has been seen to serve, even in some of the higher income-brackets). In America, the list is many times longer and includes bottle sterilizer, plate-warmer, diaper pins (not used here — a neat packaging-method seems to do the job even better), a carry-cot for the car (now available here for those who have the car), tinned baby foods and rich parents.

NEW from Bank Leumi: specially printed gift check for the new baby, and a special arrangement for opening a savings account to form the basis of the baby's education expenses.

YOU can't buy a baby blanket in Israel until after the baby is born but blankets are made only in pink or blue, and nobody would dream of traumatizing the baby in this matter by risking the wrong sex-linked colour. In other countries, the problem is solved by neutral colours such as yellow or white.

ONE of the most popular new items received by new mothers these days is a food strainer.

WHY are Eliahu, Yosef and Israel out, and Gad, Dan, and Avi in? Why is Sara not O.K. but Ruth O.K. and Orly and Anat extremely O.K.? Why are Nurit and Nitza on the way out (most Nurits and Nitzas are in their early twenties)? Why are Moshe, Haim, and Mordechai way, way out (most of these are in their early fifties)? There are probably answers, of course; and there are certainly exceptions. Popular baby-names come in spirals, or waves... or rivulets. There is always the Bible, of course, but emphasis changes. And it is not improbable that, in a decade from now, Sara, Moshe, and Haim will be *the* chic names for brand-new arrivals to Israel.

GO into any shop specializing in baby clothing and equipment. You will find that *everything* — except some of the raw materials used — is now made in Israel. Visitors continue to be impressed by the good-looking cotton knits, shirts, dresses, sweaters and playsuits in the shops.

VISITORS to kibbutzim are impressed by the scaled-down furniture with which children's houses are furnished. Tiny chairs and tables are available in the shops and are to be kept in mind for a few years from now — when this year's crop of infants begins to demand something more fitting than an under-the-table view of life.

The softest baby wear is made from

Orlon

Baby Clothes Stay Soft and Retain Shape After Washing—No Ironing

DU PONT

Better Things for Better Living...through Chemistry

* ORLON is Du Pont's registered trademark for its acrylic fibres.

GORDON LEWENSOHN AYLON

A Baby means a lot of Joy...

but also a lot of added work for the mother. If you are lucky enough to own a washing machine, try SIV, Neca's Special Washing Powder for Machines. It makes all the difference: Diapers and shirts, panties and bed clothes, all come out of your machine sparkling clean, when you use SIV. SIV is the only product with "Controlled Lather," which prevents tiresome overflow from the machine. SIV is blue and delightfully perfumed.

SIV is harmless for baby's delicate skin. And when you use SIV, you save a lot of time too, for cuddling baby and playing with him. New mothers may get samples of SIV, free of charge, upon writing to NURIT Co. Ltd., 28 Hagdud Haivri, Tel Aviv.

USE THE NEW DIAPER SERVICE through the hospitals:

ELISHA Haifa and ASSUTA Tel Aviv

SCHNAX protects YOUR BABY against mosquito bites

Rub baby's tender skin with the fragrant Schnax stick to keep away sandflies and mosquitoes.

Price: IL1.300

On sale at pharmacies and perfumery shops. Sole Distributors NURIT CO. Ltd.

JULIAN FUERST
PHOTOGRAPHER, HAIFA
17 Nordau Street, Tel. 4489
Throughout Israel
CHILDREN • PORTRAITS
WEDDINGS • PARTIES
ARCHITECTURE
• INDUSTRY
all kinds of reporting

Calling all Brides

Salon Annetta is the only Beauty Parlour in Israel where brides get complete beauty care from head to toe, where they can rest and have a special room to change in. Bridal veils are fixed in the most becoming way.

Step out of SALON ANNETTA beautiful, and proceed to your wedding.

Salon Annetta

18 Rehov Mapu (Corner Ben Yehuda Rd.), Tel Aviv, Telephone 22848. Please book in advance by phone.

BE KISSABLE WITH Kissable

THE Teva LIPSTICK IN 24 LUMINOUS SHADES

MIRIAM
has returned from the U.S.
Latest models of
BRIDAL GOWNS
for hire at low rates.
90 a Shochanat Hacarmel, Tel. 81603, Haifa, (afternoons).

Elegant Wedding Gowns
FOR HIRE
(to measure, as well)
Salon Budapest
28 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 63078.

Always right

Textile Shampoo — the safest and most gentle medium for all delicate fabrics. You are always right when you insist upon getting the original Textile Shampoo: genuine only in the red-blue package carrying my picture. "The same in Green" is never Textile Shampoo.

YOU'LL FIND A CHARMING SURPRISE IN EVERY BOX OF TEXTILE SHAMPOO. A NECA PRODUCT—SOLE DISTRIBUTORS: NURIT CO. LTD.

Protein Hunger World Problem

By Yitzhak Oded

PROTEIN hunger is the one food deficiency whose spectre still hangs over vast areas of the earth. Calorie consumption is still considered the main yardstick of nutrition, but as yields increase and the standard of living rises, consumption has been increasing, while on the other hand labour-saving implements and the decrease in the proportion of the population engaged in heavy labour have reduced requirements somewhat. As for vitamins and minerals, they can be provided in a wide range of inexpensive foods.

Proteins are a more complex problem because the various units of which they are made up, the 22 amino acids, are not interchangeable as far as body requirements are concerned. Some are more essential than others; some can be synthesized by the body from other available nutrients, while others must be fed to it.

Because animal tissues resemble human tissues in their makeup, animal proteins are generally more easily absorbed by man than are plant proteins. The most convenient way to supply the organism with the essential amino-acids is therefore by giving it meat, milk and eggs. But these are precisely the most expensive foods, and what is more, most tropical countries have little animal husbandry, not to mention various meat taboos and the use of livestock as draft animals, which lessens their value as meat and milk producers.

Milk Ideal

Milk is an excellent source not only of proteins, but of many other nutrients. Countries like Guatemala and Liberia round out the protein-poor diets of their populations with large imports of U.S. surplus milk powder. But anticipating a situation in which this will not suffice, F.A.O. scientists have been developing substitutes based on local crops. Working mainly with cereals and pulses, they have developed plant protein foods which are as good a source of supply as the animal proteins, and can even cure the gravest protein deficiencies. They are more expensive than the powdered milk imports, but less scarce than local milk, and also more convenient to use and more consistent with local food habits. Each country has its own most convenient source: in India a great deal has been done with gram, a kind of chickpea; the Far East gave the world soya, the most famous food of this type.

The problem was also tackled in Israel, with its high proportion of the population that stems from countries where dairying is practically unknown. Oriental housewives told to use milk often simply do not know what to do with it. The problem has been complicated by the fact that some of the milk products which the lower income groups could afford, such as bulk milk and lebeniya, have been displaced by more expensive bottled milk and eshel. Yet it is precisely the low-income groups that cannot afford meat and eggs and therefore most stand in need of complete proteins.

The problem is most acute among children, particularly in infancy after weaning. The child is then growing at a very rapid rate and at the same time requires food with a particularly high protein content. Adults can supply their protein requirements at a negligible cost by such combinations as pitta and falafel, which contain a high dose of the B-complex vitamins to boot; but the infant, denied milk, needs a substitute that is equally rich in proteins.

Kwashiorkor Babies

In Ghana about a generation ago, doctors came across a strange infant disease: the babies cried, were apathetic and susceptible to infectious diseases. The local name for the trouble was a picturesque term which summed up the cause in a nutshell: kwashiorkor, or "deposed infant." These were babies whose mothers had ceased to be able to nurse them because they had become pregnant again: the embryo, as the Africans had shrewdly guessed, had "deposed" his bigger brother as the beneficiary of his mother's food supply. The bigger brother, who required rich sources of protein, languished of acute protein hunger. Later studies have hinted that kwashiorkor sufferers who survive are not only stunted but more liable to such disorders as cancer of the liver, for instance.

Clinical observation has shown that in Israel too the situation is far from satisfactory, and the problem has been subjected to a two-pronged attack, says Professor Karl Yehiel Guggenheim of the Medical School, who advises the Ministry of Health on nutrition problems. One is the education of mothers in the use of cow's milk; the other has been the development of a high-protein substitute. In this synthetic food, made of soya, food yeast and wheat germ meal, the scientists have attempted to unite various advantages. Per gram of protein, it is half the price of whole milk, although dearer than surplus U.S. milk powder; it is more convenient to use than milk, for it is pre-cooked and need not be mixed with cornflour or some other source of calories; and it is a more complete source of food supply, for it has been enriched with vitamins, calcium and iron.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

WITH some impatience we settle down in wait for Gillian to come from Haifa. As we have not seen her for eight months we expect the changes to be great. Between three and 11 months there is room for development. Of course, her father and mother are coming too, but they are unlikely to have any more teeth or be otherwise changed in any interesting way.

*

WHEN she comes we are lost in admiration for her added centimetres, the way her hair almost curls in the front and the fluency with which she handles her three-word vocabulary. Not having any toys left we provide her with a securely closed tin box with something in it to make it rattle, and for some time she amuses herself by hurling it off the couch where she is sitting and watching various people grovel for it. On its 19th fall it bursts open and scatters stones, pegs and beads all over the floor. Eagerly she throws herself after this treasure and we hastily haul her back and offer her a chunk of chocolate cake to console her for its loss.

*

WITH some reluctance she accepts it and proceeds to eat it according to her own original methods (patent applied for). This consists of holding the cake in the left hand and approaching it suddenly with the right, grabbing the bit that is sticking out and snatching it away before the alarm is given. Then with some in each hand she crams both fists as far into her mouth as she can and bites off whatever is within reach. What is left she smears onto her face, neck and hair. It is quite remarkable how far a smallish piece of cake can go. There is a lot on her dress, a lot more on the couch and down its crevices where it can't be got at, and a good deal on the floor.

*

HER mother says that she is fond of newspapers so we give her a few back numbers of *The Jerusalem Post* which she examines with interest before tearing them into shreds and distributing them round the room. She is tired of the couch by now and as she cannot quite walk she goes round the room on her hands and knees or on her bottom, so quickly that I wonder that she should bother to learn to walk at all. She pulls herself up and down on people by her sticky fingers, bumps her head onto the walls and sharp corners of tables, upsets an ashtray and eats an old cigarette end without apparent harm. We run after her, shielding her head, and remove lethal articles and poison from her path.

*

SHE ignores us all pleasantly. At the end of an hour the room is in a shambles and looks as if a schoolful of children have been playing football in it. We are all worn out — except Gillian of course — and the Head of the House has to take a tranquilliser.

*

AS she leaves, Gillian smiles and bows like royalty as a sign that she felt at home with us. We tell her parents to bring her again soon as we enjoy having her. Strangely enough, it is true!

Two Beauty Queens

Beauty Queen Alisa Gur (on right) seen here with "Miss Israel 1960," Shulamit Shavit (on left), and Hansi Pilzer, the make-up expert.

By Paul Kohn

JET-black-haired girls utterly routed the blondes in this year's National Beauty Queen Contests which took place on two successive nights in Tel Aviv this week.

It was also the year of the pretty, petite Audrey Hepburn types triumphing over the ample, statuesque beauties of a year ago.

Eight of the 14 contestants on Tuesday night were decidedly blonde, some of them having apparently decided on this shortly before the competition. The night before, three raven heads had walked off with the first three places.

There is fortunately no dearth of lovely girls in Israel. Yet, judging by the 17 finalists of this year's contests, one would be inclined to think so. Even this inexpert eye could spot twice as many more beautiful girls in the ZOA House audience.

Another disappointing feature was the lack of poise and grace among the girls. Apparently Youth Movement or Army marching are not very conducive to elegant carriage, and Lea Fletcher's preparations will have to be intensified if our girls hope to match the appearance of the Far Eastern and European thoroughbreds. The parade in the paddock often plays the decisive role, and the aspiring queens could profitably have studied the supple glide and posture of the Italian and Swedish mannequins of the Roman fashion show.

It suggests that the "La'isha" selectors of the finalists from nearly 500 candidates do not know what to look for at such a contest, or that the whole Israel Beauty Queen Contest set-up is in need of reorganization, possibly with Foreign Ministry or Government Tourist Corporation intervention.

This year no fewer than four girls will wear the Israel band in competitions abroad, which all receive the full glare of TV, radio and press publicity. Success in these contests is keenly sought after by many, much larger countries than Israel.

Alisa Gur, Gila Golan, Shulamit Shavit and Nili Barak will be Israel's representatives. Though it has not been decided yet which girl will travel where. They will appear in contests called "Miss Universe" at Miami Beach in July; "Queen of the Nations" in Istanbul in July; "Miss International" at Long Beach, California, in August; and "Miss World" in London in November.

The local contest, organized by "La'isha," the women's magazine, was for the first time divided into two separate, consecutive nights this week. The experiments proved a great success at the box office, but less so from the selection point of view. On Monday night the judges presumably chose the best looking girl for Beauty Queen, the second and third most attractive girls as her deputies. It left the rest to compete for the "Miss Israel 1960" title on Tuesday night. This means that the deputy of the second night, who was actually only fifth choice, will represent Israel abroad while the third choice will stay at home.

The judges included Italian fashion designers Emilio Schubert and Carlo Guggenheim; Mrs. Elice Cezanna, fashion editor of "This Week in Rome" and organizer of the Roman fashion show; sculptors, a painter and a plastic surgeon. The public on both nights was generally in favour of the judges' choice.

Queen Alisa Gur is the nearest thing to an "Israel type." She is an "oriental" type, not surprising as she is the daughter of a father born in Germany and a Yemenite mother. She has long, flowing black hair and dark brown eyes, and unlike most of the other aspirants, has poise and grace.

If any of the four lady ambassadors is to make a hit abroad this year, we fancy it will be Tel Aviv's Gila Golan, who was chosen deputy to Alisa. She is classically good looking, with a very wide face and long flowing hair. She is a shy Orthodox girl who never knew her parents, as they perished at Auschwitz when she was two years old.

Dainty, black-eyed Shulamit Shavit, 18 of Ramat Yitzhak, who arrived here from Tunis six years ago, was a popular choice for "Miss Israel." She is one of six children.

Nili Barak of Haifa is an ex-Navy girl who favours a long pigtail. She was a former Hashomer Hatzair kibbutz member.

Beautiful Lily Mann was chosen "Queen of Jerusalem." The only blonde (a natural one) to make the first six was Tel Aviv's Ady Kaplan, 20, a music teacher by profession who is now serving her term in the Army.

The Queens' crowns and scepters were by Topaz, Make-up was by Hansi Pilzer, hair styles by Anetta and the incidental music by Roman Messing's orchestra.

Mother Organizes Her Moshav Family Into a Thriving Kibbutz

By Miriam Gil

"A KIBBUTZ may be good for others but not for my family," declares Mrs. Rivka Ben Tolila of Moshav Shahar emphatically. "We've got our own kibbutz. My six sons and I work like a kibbutz — except that we make money. That's better than the usual kibbutz: a family must have money in its pocket."

Mrs. Ben Tolila and her six sons own six houses and six adjacent portions of land at Moshav Shahar in Hevel Lachish. They farm in partnership — and the mother is a recognized partner in her own right. Three of the boys are married and have their own homes now — the others live and eat with their mother. She has made one home into a dining room, another into living quarters and a third into sleeping quarters. Apparently the Ben Tolilas believe in co-operative life just as kibbutzniks do — but for their family only. The living quarters are tastefully furnished with attractive modern furniture. The dining quarters have a spacious table covered with all the good things that Mrs. Ben Tolila cooks with generous hand to provide also for her numerous visitors. There is a washing-machine for the daily wash and a massive refrigerator for stores.

The six boys have divided their combined farm into all the usual branches of a mixed farm. Each son has taken charge of one department, and as they are all kibbutz-trained farmers with six or seven years of experience in farming, each branch is well above standard. All the profits are pooled and then each partner draws an equal salary. The mother is an equal partner, but no wives have any shares.

The Ben Tolilas are a well-known Spanish family. They can trace their family-tree back through generations of rabbis to Yehuda Halevi. They have always lived in Tetouan, which is a small town next to Tangier. Rivka Ben Tolila tells of how her father was the rabbi of the town at 18 and remained the rabbi till his death at 68. He had eight sons, most of whom died when they were very young. Rivka went to school with her brothers but also learned Hebrew at her father's knee. As her father was the Chief Judge of the Beit Din she also learned Jewish law.

"He thought I was not listening," laughs Rivka with a gay, although toothless smile, "but I was. And years later when I married and lived with my husband and small children in the desert of Ifni, this knowledge of the Jewish law was a great help to me. For in the little village where we lived there was no shochet, so I became the shochet. And my father approved."

When she married she left her birthplace to settle in Ifni, a barren spot in Africa.

When her eldest son was six years old and she was pregnant with her sixth son, tragedy struck the family. One night Franco's soldiers came to the house, seized her husband, who was a supplier to the Republican Army, and shot him. Rivka was left with the children. She took over her husband's business and worked hard to bring up her family.

"They grew up into fine boys, my sons," says Rivka, "all of them Zionists and idealists. They each joined a Zionist Youth Movement, and except for the eldest son who stayed to help me, one by one they went off with Youth Aliya to Israel. Three went to Kibbutz Yavne and two to Kibbutz Sde Eliahu. Then they went to Nahal together — they would not be separated. The day they went to enlist became a famous joke in Nahal. When each one was asked his name, he said 'Ben Tolila.' When it came to the fifth, the officer wanted to know whether they thought they were playing a practical joke on him! He examined their identity books backwards and forwards — and because they would not be separated he accepted them together. They passed through Nahal and Sinai. And then when they were finished in Nahal, I wrote to them to say that if they wanted me to join them, then they must leave the kibbutzim. It was not for me! So they all went together to Shahar and waited for me there. After a year-and-a-half of pooling their profits the boys had enough money to buy their own tractor. And when I came from Spain, I brought a second tractor with me! So now we have two tractors. This is very good."

It is certainly good, for the Ben Tolila family is flourishing in Shahar and a model for all their neighbours. Ya'acov, Amram and Moshe have beautiful wives. There are already four grandchildren. Rivka says proudly that at the last wedding, that of Moshe and Shulamit, she sewed every dress for every one of the women in the family (including the grand-daughters). The bride's dress had an elaborate train.

She is a great help to all her daughters-in-law, going to Migdal Ashkelon to shop for them, sewing for them and their children, knitting for the men, helping to design and furnish their houses. Shulamit, the youngest daughter-in-law and herself one of a family of thirteen, tells of how after her marriage for a whole month Rivka begged her and her husband to go on eating in the family's communal dining room — she would be too lonely without them. "She loves company," says Shulamit, "she always prepares extra for guests hoping that they will come. And they do come!"

But now Shulamit and her husband eat on their own in their own beautiful little home which Rivka helped to decorate.

Rivka is insistent that the wives should not be partners in the business. "They have their own jobs — looking after their husbands and children. This takes up all their time. Women's place is not in business — although I managed, I'm an exception. The men must look after their farms without their wives. And that is why the wives are not partners." And Rivka smiles gaily as she invites one and all to one of her famous lunches. "We live as one big family, we work hard and we have our profits for the family," she says.

Fashions at Savyon

THE Savyon Country Club is known as one of Israel's most beautiful playgrounds. Yet comparatively few Israelis have seen the place, since it is a private club where even its limited number of members must pay an entrance fee for their guests. On Monday, June 6 (from 4 to 7), it will be open to purchasers of tickets to Savyon Wizo's Garden Party and Fashion Show. Proceeds are in aid of Wizo's Children's Fund.

This fashion show will be different, for the mannequins — except for those modelling the bathing suits — will be children, girls and housewives from Savyon. Beachwear will be by Diva Exclusives and Teiva Models will provide dresses. The Tel Aviv firms supplying accessories will be Ayal for dresses, Lafayette for beachwear and Leah for coiffures. Suzi Dora of Salon Esther will do the makeup. Savyon's Mrs. Helen Stutsen is directing the Fashion Show and the affair is under the chairmanship of Mrs. Molly Bar-David.

ISRAEL MANNEQUINS IN NEW YORK

Teiva of Israel on the roof of the New Yorker Hotel, with their Cruise-Wear 1960 which they introduced at the New York World Trade Fair. This travel ensemble is drawn from the Teiva Commuter group. From New York, the collection was presented in Holland and will shortly be shown in Cyprus.

Menus for a Wedding Reception

By Molly Bar-David

WEDDING breakfasts, no matter what the time of day the wedding may take place, are a common custom in the Western world. They follow the Jewish custom of having a breakfast, for the young couple is supposed to fast on the wedding day. This, of course, does not mean that the guests are going to be fed eggs and cereal. In fact, this breakfast pale, and indeed one before me, as a traditional thing, contains no less than 13 dishes, a wedding being considered one of the few occasions when one can really go to town on the menu. It begins with hors d'oeuvres of several kinds, then soup, and then a fish course, followed by an entree of something luscious like Squabs or Dove's Breasts,

Cocktails and Canapes
Olives, Nuts, Stuffed Celery, Radishes.
Fried Chicken, Chips, Assorted Vegetables in Patty Shells.
Hot Rolls. Salads of several kinds.
Bride's Cake, Groom's Cake, or Wedding Cake.
Egg — Ice-Cream. Coffee. Mints. Chocolates. Champagne.

here is a typical Wedding Breakfast almost any place.

A Jewish Wedding Breakfast would include traditional pastries such as *strudel* and *lekach*, and instead of canapes there would be small hot *knishes* or *bireckas* and tiny rolls of *gefilte* fish. Instead of vegetables in patty shells, there would surely be *tzimmis*. And brandy and sweet wines might be served instead of champagne.

A wedding dinner, of course, would make and all the trimmings, and then the joint, on, on through the salad courses and the desserts, with all the undreamed of Glaces and Cheeses and Desserts, until one cannot touch the wedding cake but must take it home to dream on for luck.

Personally, when one day I will marry off my daughters, the couple may be treated to that kind of a feast, and the family may come in for something very special too. Here is the sort of thing I would serve for the reception:

Cocktails and Canapes of many kinds, such as dainty
Rolled and ribboned sandwiches,
Hot and Cold Finger savouries.
Assorted Salad Plate, Avocado Salad.
Tomato-Jelly Mould, Asparagus, Waldorf Salad,
and Crisp vegetables, all beautifully garnished
and on lettuce, served with cold turkey slices.
Parve Fruit Ice Cream.
Small/ Assorted/ Pastries and Tiny Cakes
Wedding Cake
Tea or Demi-Tasse
Eggnog. — Liqueurs. — Punch.

For a simpler reception, omit the salad plate and have a larger assortment of sandwiches and savouries. Or serve a trifle instead of ice cream, and have assorted canapes before that.

Easy to prepare, but often messy if there is a big crowd, are assorted cold cuts and various salads which guests help themselves to from a buffet. Such a table is awe-inspiring to look at but not all guests get the food to look so pleasing on their plates.

Wedding Cake

2 cups sugar, 2 cups soft margarine, 4 cups flour, 12 eggs, 1 tsp. baking soda, 1 tsp. nutmeg, 750 grams candied fruit peel, ½ cup honey, ½ cup brandy, 2 tsps. cinnamon, 1 tsp. cloves, 250 grams blanched almonds, 250 grams walnuts or pecans, 1½ kilo raisins, 1 kilo dates, ½ kilo candied cherries, ½ kilo dried figs.

Cut up all the dried fruit and mix with 1 cup flour. Mix remaining flour with soda and spices. Cream margarine and sugar and then add the 12 beaten egg yolks and mix very well. Add the flour mixture alternately with the liquids. Fold in the beaten egg whites. Bake in forms to be used for the wedding cake or bake in bread tins and later have them fitted together and iced. Pans should be only ¾ full. Oven should be moderate (about 300F). Set pans with cake in another large pan with a couple of centimetres of water in it. Bake for half an hour and then cover cakes with paper. Proceed to bake for two hours more and then remove the water. Bake half an hour longer in a slow oven (about 300F). Or you can bake the cake without water in a very slow oven (300F) for four to five hours.

Simple White Wedding Cake

¾ cup margarine, 1¾ cups flour, ½ tsp. soda, 2 tbsps. lemon juice, 6 egg whites, stiffly beaten, 1¼ cups powdered sugar, ¾ cup candied cherries, ½ cup candied pineapple or other candied fruit, ½ cup blanched almonds, ½ cup white raisins (or dark).

Cream margarine and gradually add the flour with the soda. Sift sugar into beaten white, and combine the two mixtures. Add lemon juice, fruit and nuts, which have been cut fine and sprinkled with flour. Stir well and bake in a loaf pan lined with buttered paper for one hour at 325F.

Icing a wedding cake is truly a professional job and the wise housewife will give it to a confectioner to do. However, if the wedding is a small one and all the work done at home, you can make the following frosting and decorate it yourself by using a pastry tube to ornament an already iced cake. Here is a very white and very suitable icing.

Wedding Cake Icing

1 cup granulated sugar, ½ cup water, 2 egg whites, ½ tsp. vanilla.

Boil sugar and water over slow fire until syrup spins a thread when a little is dropped from the edge of a teaspoon. Pour very slowly into stiffly beaten whites and beat until smooth and almost stiff enough to spread. Add flavouring. Put the bowl with the icing in a pan of boiling water and stir continually until the icing grains slightly on bottom of bowl. Spread on cake, saving a little of the icing to trim the edge of the cake with fluting and flowers for the top. Use silver candy beads and leaves (obtainable at pastry shops) to complete the cake decoration.

Flan with Fruit Juice

Mix one package of Flan with half a litre of milk or cold water. Add 5 tbsps. (50 gr.) sugar, or saccharine, and heat for several minutes, mixing continuously. Pour into 5-6 dessert bowls and place in refrigerator. After removing from the refrigerator, top the portions of Flan with raspberry juice, pineapple juice or any other fruit juice.

Kasher with both meat or milk meals.

A product of Co De Ltd, Haifa. (Advt.)

KAITANA
(The Summer Camp)
for Children aged 8-14

SPORTS, EXCURSIONS, HOBBIES
Certified Life-Saver
REGISTRATION:
TEL AVIV — Zion Tours, 34 Allenby Rd.
HAIFA — Holyland, 8 Rehov Nordau.
Personal interviews every Sunday in
TEL AVIV — Baum Cafe, 10.30-1.
HAIFA — Atara Cafe, 5-7.
Apply to Kibbutz
GESHER HAZIV
Tel. 920034, Haifa.

Help yourself to a cold refreshing glass of Telma Borsht.

No more red, chapped hands for your wife from peeling those endless beets.

Now she can prepare a nutritious, satisfying drink for the whole family, in no more than 5 minutes.

TELMA BORSHT

Enjoy Your Week-end Trip With Our
WONDER TENT
and our practical camping equipment.
PLEASE ASK FOR OUR PROSPECTUS
Halmosh Bros., 14 Rehov Hahashmal, Tel Aviv, Tel. 26247.

ANNA MARIA — THE ITALIAN MODEL LUNCHING AT THE "ACCADIA" HOTEL

"I eat OSEM spaghetti with the greatest pleasure"
ANNA MARIA

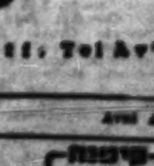
TNUVA CREAM
Rich in proteins
Tasty and Nourishing

TOURISTS — WELCOME TO "TOPAZ"
Israel's Finest JEWELLERY SHOP
Recommended by the Government Tourist Corporation
Hand-made Filigree
Modern Silver
Israel's largest selection of the latest in costume jewellery.

TOPAZ
121 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv

Arel Advt.

Kaitaná for Children
(7-14)
KIBBUTZ GAL-ED (Hills of Ephraim),
with a new swimming pool



Term 1: July 4-18; 2: July 19-Aug. 2; 3: Aug. 3-20
Particulars from the Kaitana Director
In Tel Aviv: Saturday, June 4, 11-1, 4-6, at Dina Cafe, 30 Rehov Frishman.
In Haifa, Sunday, June 5, 11-1, 4-6, at Florida Cafe, 10 Rehov Nordau.
Particulars also:
In Tel Aviv at Tamar Advt., 6 Rehov Ahad Haam.
In Haifa at Ziv Cafe, 67 Derech Ha'atzmaut.

Convert's Focus on Judaism

Radio Review

THE work of Jewish theologians has been made either very difficult or very easy by the variety of views reported in the Talmud — difficult for those endeavouring to construct a consistent theology, easy for those who have tried to mould Judaism according to their preconceptions. Thus, if one examines the rabbinic attitude to proselytes, one finds a schizophrenic attitude — there is a tradition which warmly welcomes the proselyte and another which regards him as a plague. Careful examination of the latter tradition, however, shows that it must be explained within a definite historical context when the acceptance of a convert to Judaism threatened to endanger the entire Jewish community. The truer tradition is to welcome converts and a perusal of Jewish history shows not only distinguished individuals who were proselytes or descended from them (e.g. Ruth, Abtalyion, Aquila) but examples of peoples adopting Judaism (the Idumeans, the Khazars) and of intensive Jewish proselytizing activity (in the Hellenistic period). The Jewish people is basically a mixed multitude.

The contemporary attitude also tends to the ambivalent. Most conversions to Judaism today occur shortly before marriage to a Jewish partner and the extent of sincere religious faith in these instances is often questionable. On the other hand, the genuine convert is regarded by many Jews with wonderment, scepticism and semi-amusement — "What's the matter with him?" they ask; "for us there's no choice — but a person who voluntarily adopts Judaism must be a crank." This frequently-heard reaction is tragically indicative of how little Judaism means to many Jews who have never learnt to be proud of their faith and at least subconsciously resent their heritage.

It was therefore extremely interesting the other evening to hear the story of Avraham Carmel. Born a Protestant of Anglo-Scottish parentage, he flirted with several religions before becoming a Catholic priest. But even there he found no spiritual satisfaction and eventually moved to Judaism. After teaching in a Jewish secondary school in England, he has now come to Israel with the intention of settling here.

The broadcast, adapted from an appearance at Hillel House, was devoted half to Mr. Carmel's personal story, half to his answers to questions. The latter part was the less interesting as many of the answers could have been given by any orthodox Jew; the first part, however, could well have been expanded with more details of his journey to Judaism. We learnt some of his strictures on other faiths but not enough about what attracted him to the Jewish religion. Our sophisticated world tends to regard a fundamentalist approach as naive, but Mr. Carmel's views came over as sincere. His absolute faith and complete belief in God ("The Beit Din accepted me after they had received Enlightenment from On High") constituted an expression that is becoming increasingly rarer. His English tone and diction were immaculate; in fact one suspects that Mr. Carmel would make the very model of an Anglo-Jewish minister.

Some links in the chain seemed strange. How is it that the hyper-stringent English Beit Din accepted a convert who knew no Hebrew (Mr. Carmel said he learnt the *aleph-bet* only six months ago)? His answers to questions were adroit but he sometimes got his facts wrong. Asked about contradictions between science and religion, he put very well the traditional orthodox case ("the Bible is not a textbook of science but a message from God as to how we should live") and rightly pointed out that scholars have become more conservative in their treatment of the Bible, but unfortunately he added an example "Sir Richard Kenyon discovered the walls of Jericho burned, just as described in the Bible." He was confusing Sir Frederick (not Richard) Kenyon, who wrote a series of books based on the thesis that the Bible is true, with Kathleen Kenyon, the excavator of Jericho; to make matters worse, the ruined walls of Jericho discovered by Kathleen Kenyon do not date from the period of Joshua.

The programme was well worth broadcasting. The story and views of Mr. Carmel were stimulating both for their own sakes and for the many Jews who unfortunately require external stimulation to an appreciation of their own tradition. The production and Hebrew narration were tastefully executed by Binyamin Zvieli.

•

THE first selection of the "Yishuv Hit Parade," presented by Dan Ben-Amotz, Haim Hefer and Amikam Gurevitz, was nostalgic rather than inspiring. In accordance with the archaeological craze, the three editors had been digging up old songs and produced various museum pieces. The songs appeared fossilized and, except for a few which have become classics, can now be safely reburied. The funniest example was a quasi-Victorian duet between a *halutz* and his mother. Her verse went:

"Come home to the Diaspora
Come home to your father
Come home";

To which the *halutz* (who for the sake of the rhyme was writing "from Jerusalem") responded, equally sentimentally,

"I will not return to the Diaspora.
Mother, come here and embrace me.
I will not again be a wanderer,
I will never leave the land of Israel."

The general production (by Yoseph Millo) was attractive. Paris were dated — I hope, intentionally. Outstanding were the Zadikov Choir who did a lovely job, a mandolin ensemble and Bracha Zefira singing duets with her daughter.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Music by Bartok (tomorrow at 9.45 a.m.); Les [illegible] (tomorrow at 8); Professor Amos de Shalit on Relativity (Sun. at 6); "Land of Tricksters" by Ephraim Kishon (Mon. at 9.30); Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" (Mon. at 10; second wavelength); Pushkin's "Stone Guest" (Tues at 10.15; second wavelength); Somerset Maugham's travels (Thurs. at 10; second wavelength); Mordecai Seter's sonata for two violins (Thurs. at 10.30; second wavelength).

AUDIO

BRIDGE *by JERUSALEMITE*

Exception Proves the Rule

ASKING bids were at first warmly welcomed by the rank and file of all bridge players, but they have lately lost their credit in the U.S. The official reason is that the older system of cue bidding gives better service. We suspect, however, that the real cause for this change of heart is to be sought in the havoc among the Smiths and the Joneses by indiscriminate application of this very sharp weapon.

Sitting South in a recent rubber bridge, an expert player dealt himself the following hand.

S. 5 3
H. A K Q 10 8 5 4
D. 7
C. K Q J

His side had a part-score of 90. The bidding went:

South	*West*	*North*	*East*
1H	—	2H	2S
3S	—	3NT	—
4S	—	5C	—
5H	—	—	—

1) *Asking bid.*
2) *Promises two aces in all, including first or second round control in spades.*
3) *Repeat asking bid, to clarify exact nature of former reply.*
4) *Shows the other ace, implying that the first ace is in spades.*

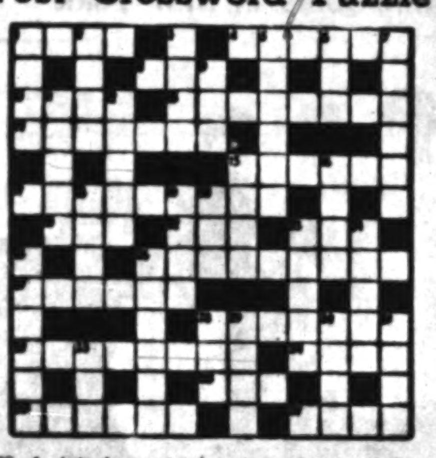
North fumed. "Why ask me, brother, if you are not man enough to bid the slam after three strength-showing responses?"

"You showed me the ace of spades and the ace of clubs. A spade lead will remove the ace before I have time to tackle your potential diamond winners, and we are short of the ace of diamonds."

"But my three no-trump response had already told you that I had two aces only. Why did you, therefore, repeat the asking bid? Did you expect me to draw the third ace out of my sleeve in the meantime??"

"Not at all. I was just hoping you might have the two off-side aces plus second-round control in spades, when a further asking bid would prove whether it was a singleton or not. The final game would then be six hearts or six no-trumps, played by yourself as declarer. As it is, the *positive* response ruined our chances."

Post Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—1. Animals associated with munching, we hear. 4. Not obviously a marksman? 8. A successful blow? 10. Snowy heights. 12. There may be five per team. 14. There may be blood on his hands. 15. Roman murderer. 17. Journalism? 21. A line at the regatta? 22. Grenadier's girl. 23. Part of the British Isles, but it's not here. 26. They're very red. 27. Knocked on the knuckles? 28. Lee gets a dollar for the fasteners. 32. He's outstanding at German, possibly. 34. It can weaken our spirits. 35. Perish. 36. They have something in common with zebras. 37. Of a mountaineering cap?

DOWN.—1. Perhaps seen on the beach. 2. Cried because we took little exercise? 3. Biographical file, possibly? 5. Modern vessel in Notts. 6. This king may describe a meter. 7. Put up a fight to reform sister? 9. It's high. 11. One sort of month. 13. Pay for a propeller? 16. Contemptible child. 18. Music or its makers. 19. Reversible part of a vessel. 19. We get the editor a cigar. 20. An individual helping to make money. 22. Equine wines? 24. Spirited horse. 25. Wilbur or Orville, perhaps. 26. Not superlatively good. 28. It's rotten. 29. Resistance group, perhaps. 30. Nothing to adore? 31. The vaccine man. 33. Will never be chicken if you eat it!

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. Dock (Green). 4. B-lase-s. 8. Boa. 10. Scar. 11. Blackout. 14. Ca-pit-ol. 15. Peeler. 17. Free-liver. 21. Inn. 22. Vie. 23. Des. 26. Lamp-posts. 27. Sudden. 28. Goggles. 32. Eighteen. 34. Hide. 35. Net. 36. Desert. 37. Dyed.

DOWN.—1. Disc (jockey). 2. Chap. 3. Hobo. 5. Locker. 6. Zoo. 7. Saturn. 9. All. 11. C-apri (1). 12. Riven. 13. Peep. 16. Lees. 18. Enid (dine). 19. Ivan. 20. VI-m. 23. Dough. 24. Steed. 25. Ostend. 26. Letter. 28. Gen. 29. Ones. 30. Lily. 31. Send. 33. Gas.

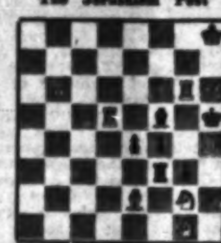
Chess

Friday, June 3, 1960

Problem No. 1361
T.K. Amirov, Nakhodka, USSR
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke7; Qc8; Ba6, Bg7; Ktf8, Ktg2; Pa3, b2, d2, f7. (10)
Kd4; Rh7; Ba3; Ktc4; Pc2, f5. (6)
White mates in two (2 m)

Problem No. 1362
R. Handel, Rishon Lezion
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kh8; Qb6; Rd5, Rg6; Be8, Bh4; Ktg1, Ktg2. (8)
Kh5; Rf3; Bf5; Pe4, f4, g5. (6)
Selfmate in six (6 s m)

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 1357 (Rasmussen): 1.Qg4! Change of crosschecks after pawn promotion. Problem No. 1358 (Abdurahmanovic): 1. d2 Bc1 2.K:c1 Ktalx.

National Team Championship

In the fifth round of the NTC, A division, the following teams will meet tomorrow: ASA — Ramat Gan, Zahal—Lasker, Reti —Jerusalem, Bat Yam — Upper Galilee.

SOLVING CONTEST. The Israel Problemists Association announces a national solving contest in memory of Y. Velsberg. The pamphlet containing the 15 problems can be obtained from E. Fasher, P.O.B. 16040, Tel Aviv. Yedael Stefak won the qualification tournament organised by the Lasker club. The winner scored seven points, unbeaten.

THE NATANYA RECREATION TOURNAMENT was won by I. Jonatan, of the Bat Yam Club, who scored nine points out of 11 games. The runner-up was Emir Helman (Afikim) with 8½ points, while third place was shared by N. Firt (Ayelet Hashahar), A. Yosha (Lasker, T.A.) and H. Ben-Artzi (Amir). The Mayor, Mr. D. Fuchs awarded the prizes at the closing ceremony.

TAL TO PLAY IN BUENOS AIRES?

World champion Mikhail Tal is among those invited to take part in the Buenos Aires international tournament organised in conjunction with Argentina's 150th anniversary festivities. The list of those invited includes Botvinnik, Keres, Smyslov, Petrosian, Gligoric, Fischer, Lombardi, Pachman, Unzicker, Uhlmann, Szabo, Olafsson, Larsen, etc.

The traditional Clara Benedict Cup was won by West Germany with 14 points, ahead of England 13½, Switzerland 10, Austria 8½, Italy 7½ and Spain (without its top players) 4½.

European Team Championship. The preliminary tournament of the Eastern zone was won by Czechoslovakia with 3[illegible] points, followed by E. Germany 35, Poland 28½ and Austria 19. Other winners so far are Hungary and W. Germany, with the USSR and Yugoslavia qualifying for the finals without preliminaries.

Gligoric and Donner were leading with three points after the third round in the Madrid zonal tournament (world championship) having won against Portish and Pachman respectively.

The 18th Hungarian championship ended in a triple tie between Szabo, Barcza and Portish. Szabo won the play-off and became the new champion. Ciocaltea won the Rumanian championship, beating Mititelu in the play-off by 3:1.

CANDIDATES' TOURNAMENT
Game No. 875
King's Indian Defence
(Played in the 18th round)

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Ktf3 0-0 6.Be2 e5 7.d5 Ktbd7 8.Bg5 h6 9.Bh4 g5 10.Bg3 Kth5 11.0-0 Ktf4 12.Ktd2 f5 13.e:f Kt:e2+ 14.Q:e2 Ktf6 15.c5 B:f5 16.Racl d:c 17.Qe1! Ktd7 18.b4! b6 19.Ktb3 Qe7 20.Ktb5 Qf7 21.b:c b:c 22.Kt:c7 Rac8 23.Kte6 Ktb6 24.Qa5 B:e6 25.d:e Qe7 26.Qa3 Rc7 27.R:c6 Rfc8 28.Ra5 Q:a3 29.R:a3 Rc3 30.Ktd4! Rb7 31.Ktc6 Bf6 32.a7 R:a7 33.Kt:a7 Ra8 34.Ktc6 R:a2 35.Rb1 e4 36.Be5 B:e5 37.Kt:e5 Ktd5 38.h3 Ra5 39.Rb8+ Kg7 40.Rb7+ Kf6 41.Ktd7+! Kf5 42.g4+ Kf4 43.Ktc5 Rc5 44.Rf7+ Ke5 45.Rf5+ Kd6 46.Ktb7+ Kc7 47.R:d5 K:b7 48.Re5 Re8 49.e7 Re8 50.R:e4 Kc7 51.Re6 Kd7 52.R:h6 R:e7 53.Kg2. Black resigns.

THE MASTER FROM BAKU

The Azerbaijan champion, V. Bagirov, the revelation of the 27th USSR championship, produced one of his finest games in the final round:

Game No. 876
Caro-Kann Defence
B. Gurgenidze — V. Bagirov

1.e4 c6 2.Ktc3 d5 3.Ktf3 Bg4 4.h3 Bh5 5.e:d c:d 6.g4 Bg6 7.Bb5+ Ktc6 8.Kte5 Rac8 9.d4 e6 10.Qe2 Bb4 11.h4 Qb6 12.a3 B:c3+ 13.b:c Kte7 14.h5 Be4 15.f3 f6 16.Kt:c6 b:c 17.Ba6 B:f3 18.Q:f3 Q:a6 19.h6 Rg8 20.h:g R:g7 21.Q:f6 Rg6 22.Qh8+ Kd7 23.Q:h7 c5! 24.g5 c:d 25.Rh8 Rf8 26.Rh1 d3 27.c:d Q:d3 28.Bd2 Rf2! 29.0-0-0 D:d2! 30.R:d2 Q:c3+ 31.Rc2 Q:a3+ 32.Kb1 e5 33.Rh3 Qd3+ 34.Rc2 Rb6+ 35.Kc1 Qe3+ 36.Rd2 Ra6 37.Rh3 Rc6+ 38.Kd1 Qg1+ 39.Ke2 Qc2+ 40.Ke3 d4+. White resigns.

ELIJAHU SHAHAF

The Entertainment World

By Yeshayahu BEN-PORAT

THE art and entertainment loving public has nothing to complain about in Israel: first-rate troupes and ensembles are succeeding each other on our stages at a dizzying speed. Companies come and go and the Israeli has such a rich choice of "cultibilities," all the while that if he doesn't watch out they may consume his entire month's budget.

The Hebrew theatre has lately favoured us with only one premiere, "L'an du bac" by Jose A. Lacour, at the Ohel. This French play, which dwells on the eternal problem of the conflict between fathers and sons — although this time it is the youngsters who have the floor and discover their parents' faults — did not meet the demands of the critics, who deplored the superficiality of the playwright's approach. The charge that the theatre had made a poor choice extended to the language itself, marred by superfluous vulgar expressions.

Habimah is continuing its rehearsals of Brecht's "Penny Opera" and has begun preparing J. Duval's "Mademoiselle," directed by Israel Becker. The play, which will be on the boards within a month, will give us another opportunity to see the First Lady of the Hebrew theatre, Hanna Rovina.

Among the smaller theatres a word should be put in for the fine work of two of our older actors, Hina Rosovska and Joseph Levy, in "The Chairs," the well-known play by Ionesco. After its Tel Aviv premiere, this new theatre, called Shnaim Babama ("Two on A Stage") is now taking the play around the country together with the 40 chairs required for it.

An old controversy that has aroused a great deal of polemic in the past came to life again in another musical sphere. One of the cultural institutions in Tel Aviv announced it was devoting an evening — a concert of records and an explanatory lecture — to the music of Richard Wagner. There has for years been an unwritten ban in this country on the works of Wagner, a notorious anti-Semite who paved the way for Nazism, and voices were raised in protest. The organizers gave in and cancelled the event.

In Tel Aviv's night life only two changes have lately been recorded: Moshe Osherovitz's first-rate orchestra is now performing at the Dan Club, while at the Accadia in Herzliya the evenings — and the nights — are enlivened by a jazz trio consisting of Rosen at the piano, Alex Weiss at the bass and Buria at the drums.

What's coming? As you may deduce from what we've said, there'll be more guest artists, quite good, we hope. First we play host to Los Incas, a young ensemble of seven singers, South American instrumentalists and dancers. They will entertain us with songs from Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina, until mid-June, and to judge by the local success of a similar group, Los Paraguayos, six months ago, these ambassadors of samba and cha-cha-cha rhythms will reap many ovations.

They will still be here when the big American Festival Ballet company, consisting of 60 dancers, arrives in Tel Aviv. It is not among the world's best-known ballet companies, but according to the European press it was very well received in Spain and Germany. We shall see: it is difficult to tell anything ahead of time from the names of the dancers, of whom we have not heard.

But we have heard of Josh White, whom Wizo is bringing here for a week at the end of next month. His daughter will accompany him.

Few new developments are expected in the near future in the film world, although the French-Russian writer, Victor Alexander, has visited the country and soon intends to produce a film on an Israel subject with the producer Victor Vicas. The shooting of two local films is continuing — "I Like Mike" at the Geva studios and "They Were Ten" at the moshav of Segev in Galilee.

Another film that was made in Israel a few months ago and has, as a matter of fact, already been privately exhibited at the Cannes Festival, may soon arouse a public controversy. Called "Burning Sands," it was produced in the Negev by Rafi Nussbaum, an Israeli who has lived in Germany for the past few years. The Film Board objects to the script and may ban the film.

STAR-GAZING

ON the 20th of the month Jupiter reaches opposition, i.e. stands on the opposite side of the earth than the sun, shining all night. This time, however, not every stargazer will be so favoured in this respect as us Israelis: the huge planet happens to be at the most southerly part of its orbit (in Sagittarius, a southerly constellation of the Zodiac) declination 23 degrees. This means that it stands at zenith above latitude 23 degrees south, and in countries north of Israel it does not rise high enough to be really impressive.

Saturn too is now in Sagittarius; the two huge planets will get even closer to each other during the course of the year.

Mars, rising now before two a.m. and by the end of the month before one a.m., moves from Aries to Pisces on the 19th. Since neither of these constellations include bright stars and Mars' magnitude is now 1.1, it should be easy to find.

The "summer triangle" made up, in order of brilliancy, of Vega, Altair and Deneb, has fully risen by ten p.m. (eight p.m. at the end of the month) and Vega has gained considerable height. Every stargazer knows Deneb and Altair, which are imbedded in the Milky Way. Spica and Arcturus are past culmination at this time.

YOSEF SMORA

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., June 4, 7.30 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Cowards by day — Brave by night
LA NOTTE BRAVA
Laurent Terzieff; Jean Claude Brialy; Mylene Demongeot; Antonella Lualdi; Anna Maria Ferrero
Premiere: Today 2.30 p.m.
Adults only
Sat.: 7.15, 9.30, Weekdays: 4, 7.15, 9.30
Air-conditioned Tel. 28112/3

ALLENBY
Newly Air-conditioned
Marina Vlady Robert Hossein in
Liberte Surveillee
4, 7.30 & 9.30

ARMON DAVID
2nd Week
DANGER WITHIN
Starring RICHARD TODD, MICHAEL WILDING, DENNIS PRICE
Hebrew and French subtitles
No complimentary tickets

CHEN Tel. 28957
Air-conditioned
3rd Week
"One way the President (Eisenhower) and Premier Khrushchev might spend an evening... is to see 'On the Beach'" — Drew Pearson.
ON THE BEACH
Gregory PECK — Ava GARDNER
Anthony PERKINS — Fred ASTAIRE
2.30—7—9.30

EDEN 2nd Week
FARID EL-ATRASH, SHADIA RUSTAM
ANTA HABIBI
A musical comedy
4 — 7.15 — 9.15

ESTHER 3rd Week
Air-conditioned
DIRK BOGARDE, OLIVIA De HAVILLAND
in a rare drama
LIBEL
Please don't reveal the ending! Thanks!
M.G.M. Picture

GAN RENA

The Naked Street
Israel Premiere
Anthony Quinn
Farley Granger
A FORUM FILM

GAT
Israel Premiere
Another of those Russian films which conquered the public's heart
THE STARS OF DAWN
with the Circassian state Ballet
4, 7.30, 9.30

MAXIM 5th Week
The hilarious cast of CARRY ON SERGEANT in the even funnier British Comedy
CARRY ON NURSE
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

MIGDALOR 3rd Week
Francoise Arnoul in
ASPHALTE
4, 7.30, 9.30

MOGRABI 2nd Week
Air-conditioned
TONY CURTIS, DEAN MARTIN, JANET LEIGH in
WHO WAS THAT LADY?
4 — 7.30 — 9.30
A Columbia Picture

OPHIR
After "European nights" Another French musical hit
'TABARIN'
With the Lido Blue Bell Girls and the French Can-can of "Moulin Rouge"
A Sabi Mallah Film

ORION
The stage sensation is on the screen! John Osborne's
Look Back in Anger
Richard Burton
Claire Bloom Mary Ure
For Adults only
4.00, 7.30, 9.30

PEER (Air-conditioned)
6th Week
Can a woman who commits adultery say—"No! I didn't, it was..."?
Julie London, Anthony Steel
A Question of Adultery
Forum Film release
Special Feature: May Wedding of Princess Margaret

RAMAT GAN Cinema
Evening 7.30—9.30
The order that changed World War II
Sink the Bismarck
... and the way it was done with KENNETH MOORE, DANA WINTERS
Mats.: Sinking of Graf Spee

SHDEROTH
Reissue of one of Britain's best pictures
THE MAN IN GREY
with James Mason, Stewart Granger, Margaret Lockwood

TAMAR
PRESENTS LAWRENCE HARVEY (of "room at the top" fame) DAWN ADDAMS and an excellent supporting cast in
THE SILENT ENEMY
Adapted from the book "COMMANDER CRABB" by Marshall Pugh
6 shows, daily at: 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30 and 9.30

TCHELET 6th Week
Shirley McLaine, Frank Sinatra
In a powerful and daring story
SOME CAME RUNNING
In colour and Cinemascope

YARON 2nd Week
SHIRLEY McLAINE Best actress of the year
Anthony Perkins, Shirley Booth
in one of the big Broadway comedies
THE MATCHMAKER
By THORTON WILDER

ZAMIR
Spectacle of spectacles
Nuits d'Europe
In Technicolor
Adults only

ZAFON 7th Week
TIGER BAY
with John Mills, Horst Buchholz and Hayley Mills, the exceptionally gifted child actress.
Newsflash — just arrived! The short: "WEDDING IN SPRINGTIME" Wedding of Princess Margaret in 9 parts. In glorious Colour

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 6.45, 8.45, Weekdays: 3.30, 7, 9.
Commencing June 4, 1960

ARNON Tel. 4828
2nd Week
The laugh-hit of the century
CARRY ON, SERGEANT
William Hartnell, Shirley Eaton, Kenneth Connor
Hebrew and French subtitles
Air-conditioned
No complimentary tickets

EDEN Tel. 3829
2nd Week
"Not since the Garden of Eden has a gal handled the apple so expertly"
Debbie Reynolds, Tony Randall, Paul Douglas.
THE MATING GAME
Cinemascope and Metrocolor
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

JERUSALEM Cinema
Kiryat Yovel
SPANISH AFFAIR
with Carmen Sevilla, Richard Kiley

RON Tel. 3184
Glamorous Mylene Demongeot in a tense, passionate crime story
CETTE NUIT LA...
(THE OTHER NIGHT)
with Maurice Ronet, Jean Servais
Hebrew & English titles
Sun. Mat.: 10.30 a.m.
Today at 3: Treasure of San Theresa

OR-GIL Tel. 8-1488
Blonde Dynamite Mamie Van Doren in
GUNS, GIRLS and GANGSTERS
Adults only

ORION Tel. 2814
Cinemascope—Color de Luxe
Marilyn Monroe, Tom Ewell
In a thrill-packed laugh-hit
The Seven Year Itch
Sunday Mat: 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4766
2nd Week
LEO TOLSTOY'S novel
Resurrection
(Eastmancolor)
Horst Buchholz, Miriam Bru
French Dialogue

SEMADAR Tel. 8746
Evenings only
Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara
This Land Is Mine
directed by Jean Renoir

ZION HALL Tel. 2266
Powerful Drama, Blazing Adventure, Rousing Action
Thunder in the Sun
in Technicolor
Today at 3 p.m.: Sinbad the Sailor

TEL OR Tel. 3870
RUE MONTMARTRE 125
with Lino Ventura — Dora Doll — Andrea Parisy
Steiner Film

Commencing Saturday, June 4, 1960

EDISON Tel. 4056
Warner Bros proudly present
What Lola Wants
Tab Hunter—Gwen Verdon
Today at 3 p.m.: MANDY

STUDIO Tel. 4055
2nd Week
Love in The Afternoon
Audrey Hepburn, Gary Cooper, Maurice Chevalier
Also today at 3 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 4, 1960

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
Edward G. Robinson, Joan Collins, Rod Steiger in
Seven Thieves
20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope

ARMON Tel. 4848
3rd Week
Don't miss the year's most lavish technical spectacle — the Show of Shows!
NUITS d'EUROPE
(European Nights)
For adults only.

ATZMON Tel. 3003
(Air-conditioned)
2nd week
SISSI
3rd Part
(Schicksalsjahre einer Kaiserin)
Romy Schneider, Karlheinz Boehm
No complimentary tickets

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
THE BRAVADOS
Gregory Peck, Joan Collins
Cinemascope — Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
THE MAN IN THE SKY
Jack Hawkins, Elizabeth Taylor
3 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9

GAL OR Tel. 4567
THE BLACK WHIP
Hugh Marlowe, Coleen Gray
Mats.: DRANGO. Man from Laramie.

MIRON Tel. 3003
(Air-conditioned)
2nd week
The true life story of Diana Barrymore
TOO MUCH, TOO SOON
Dorothy Malone, Errol Flynn
A Warner Bros. production
No complimentary tickets.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Anna Magnani, Giulietta Masina, the two Oscar Prize Winners together in
Nella Citta L'Inferno
Cinemascope
For adults only.
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9

ORAH Tel. 4017
3rd week!
A GREAT SUCCESS
Paul Newman in
THE YOUNG PHILADELPHIANS
with Alexis Smith, Barbara Rush
Owing to length of film performances start at: 4, 6.45, 9.15 p.m. sharp.

ORION Tel. 4020
(Hall ventilated)
Diana Dors, Vittorio Gassman in
LA RAGAZZA DEL PALIO
In colour

ORLY Tel. 81808
One minute to Carmelit terminus
William Faulkner's
THE LONG HOT SUMMER
with Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward, Orson Welles
Cinemascope & Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9

PEER Tel. 2232
Israel Premiere
Kurt Jurgens — Eva Bartok in a great emotional drama
OHNE DICH WIRD ES NACHT
For adults only

TAMAR Tel. 6580
THE REVOLT OF THE GLADIATORS
Gianna Maria Canale, Georges Marchal
A gigantic spectacle! Blazing adventures torn from the flaming pages of history!

MAY Tel. 2850
(Air-conditioned)
SUDDENLY LAST SUMMER
Starring Elizabeth Taylor, Montgomery Clift, Katharine Hepburn
No complimentary tickets.
For adults only

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
482, 188.4, 349 & 236 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. Tomorrow: 6.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Smetana: "Blanik"; Lortzing: Ballet Music; Ravel: "Tzigane"; Verdi: Excerpts from "La Traviata," Act One; Nielsen: Overture "Helios." 12.00 Chamber Music: Telemann: Sonata in A minor, for Oboe and Harpsichord; Brahms: Quintet in B minor, opus 115, played by Reginald Kell (Clarinet) and the Fine Arts Quartet. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.45 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Summary. 5.00 Classical Request Programme — Mendelssohn: Overture "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Brahms: Symphony No. 4 in E-minor, opus 98 (Conductor: Otto Klemperer). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Literary [illegible]. 7.30 Martha Schlamme & [illegible] Ensemble. 7.45 Light Classical Music. 8.00 "At Ease." 9.10 Talk by S. Shafir. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Paul Ben-Haim: Concerto Grosso for Strings, opus 40 played by the MGM Orchestra, conducted by Izler Solomon. Beethoven: Triple Concerto, in C, opus 56, played by David Oistrakh (Violin), Sviatoslav Knushevitzki (Cello) and Lev Oborin (Piano), with the Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent. Debussy: "La Mer," played by the NBC Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Dance Music. 11.58 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Light Classical Music: [illegible] Overture "[illegible]"; Weber-Berlioz: "Invitation to the Dance"; [illegible] Movement from Serenade in E-minor; Ponchielli: Dance of the Hours; Minkus: Dance from "Don Quixote"; Nielsen: Excerpts from "Masquerade." 8.45 The Week's Diary. 9.15 Hebrew Songs. 9.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: [illegible]: 1) Four Miniatures; 2) Concerto for Orchestra (Conductor: Eugene Ormandy). 10.30 "Curtain Up." 11.30 The "Rinat" Choir, conducted by Gary Bertini, Avidom, Lasso. 11.45 Light Music played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 12.15 Requests for Hebrew songs. 12.50 "Stage and Screen." 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Popular Concert: Rossini-Britten: "Matinees Musicales"; Sinding: A Rustle of Spring; Glinka: "Jota Aragonaise"; Schubert: Military March. 4.00 Songs of the Nations. 4.30 "Baton Up"—Geraldo & his Tango Orchestra. 4.45 Literary Corner. 5.00 Oriental Music. 5.15 News Records of Hebrew Songs. 5.45 Talk by Dr. E. Olvanger. 6.00 Opera: Moniuszko: "Halka". 7.15 Hebrew Songs. 7.45 The Art of Drawing. 7.55 "Melaveh Malka." 8.20 Sports. 8.55 Bible Reading: Tehilim, chaps. 69 & 70. 9.10 Talk by M. Medzini. 9.15 Summer Concert, played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Svere Jordan: Suite in the Ancient Style, Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal); Mahtias Seiber: Notturno for Horn and Orchestra (Soloist: Simha Arom Conductor: the Composer); Offenbach: Serenade (Arr. Schoenherr) Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal). 10.00 Jazz from Champs Elysee. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
400, 422.4 & 202.7 M.
Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.00 Opening. 3.01 Melodies. 3.30 Famous Orchestra. 3.45 "No Kidding." 4.00 Weather Forecast. 4.05 Light Classical Music. 4.30 Records At Your Choice. 5.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Moghrabit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Jeunesses Musicales." 10.30 Concert Preview. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Moghrabit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 "Concert": Norman Dello Joio: "Psalm"; Malipiero: Symphony No. 6. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
[illegible] M.

Arabic Programme (including News): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-3.45 and 5.00-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA ([illegible]): Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondents Reports. 10.35 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "The Lighter Side." 10.35 "This Week's Portion." 10.40 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.05 Shabbat programme. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 "The Lighter Side." 7.00 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (215, 225 and 295 M.): Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Request Programme. 6.45 Legends. 7.00 News. 7.10 Friday Night Concert: Works by Haydn and Debussy. 7.55 Reading from the "Haftara" of the Week. 8.00 Talk of the Week. 8.10 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.30 Opera Tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 "The Musketeers in the Convent" — Operetta. 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Pleasant Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Shavua Tov" — Musical Miniatures. 8.00 Musical Pot-Pourri. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS 25.25, 19.66, 16.86 & 13.93 M.) 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. News Comment. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Comment. The Weekly British Press.

VOICE OF AMERICA — English Programme: Today: 5.00, and 6.00 a.m. News. UN in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. Press Opinion USA on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News. Press Opinion USA on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News. News Analysis. Critic's Choice on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News. Critic's Choice on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Issues in the News on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Forum on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News. News Analysis. Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Forum on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News. News Analysis. Commentators' Digest on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

Tomorrow: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. UN Week on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News. Commentators' Digest on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News. America This Week on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 19 M. 4.00 News. News Analysis. Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News. News Analysis. Report to Middle East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 News. Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News. Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Perspective on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News. News Analysis. World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Perspective on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News. News Analysis. World's Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION — English Programme: (434 & 495 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Stott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.